

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Mass.: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955

filed with

The Secretary of the Commonwealth

*p. 51 omitted in numbering
but Report is complete*

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MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

July 1, 1955

Commissioner of Public Health, Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D.

PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL

Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D., Chairman

Paul F. Flaherty, 1950-56

Raymond L. Mutter, 1947-59

William H. Griffin, D.M.D., 1945-57

Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D., 1953-60

Paul J. Jakmauh, M.D., 1949-61

Charles F. Willinsky, M.D., 1946-58

Florence L. Wall, Secretary

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Leon A. Bradley, Ph.D., Bureau Chief

Division of Administration

Fiscal Section

Personnel Section

Legal Section

Leon A. Bradley, Ph.D., Director

Harry W. Attwood, Chief of Section

Mary C. Baker, B.A., M.P.H., Chief of Section

Jerome P. Troy, Chief of Section

Division of Training and Research

Division of Health Information

Louis Cohen, M.D., D.P.H., Director

BUREAU OF HEALTH SERVICES

Robert E. Archibald, M.D., Bureau Chief

Division of Local Health Services

Robert E. Archibald, M.D., M.P.H.,
Director and Deputy Commissioner

District Health Officers:

Southeastern District
Lakeville State Sanatorium,
Middleboro

Grace E. Lutman, M.D.

Northeastern District
North Reading State
Sanatorium, N. Wilmington

Walter J. Pennell, M.D.

Worcester Central District
74 Front St., Worcester

Gilbert E. Gayler, M.D.

Central District (North)
Rutland State Sanatorium,
Rutland

Arthur E. Burke, M.D.

Western District
University of Massachusetts,
Amherst
246 North St., Pittsfield

Walter W. Lee, M.D.

T. Aidan Cockburn, M.D., Asst. District
Health Officer

Civil Defense Section

Nursing Section

Social Work Section

Nutrition Section

Thomas F. Maher, Chief

Ethel C. Brooks, R.N., B.S., Chief

Catherine M. Casey, Chief

Dorothea Nicoll, M.S., Chief

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

German Studies Institute,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin

Division of Maternal and Child
Health Services
Crippled Children Services

R. Gerald Rice, M.D., M.P.H., Director
Janice Rafuse, M.D., M.P.H.

BUREAU OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES

A. Daniel Rubenstein, M.D., Bureau Chief

Division of Hospital Facilities
Survey and Construction

A. Daniel Rubenstein, M.D.
Arthur V. Harrington

BUREAU OF PREVENTIVE DISEASE CONTROL

Herbert L. Lombard, M.D., Bureau Chief

Division of Cancer and Chronic
Diseases

Herbert L. Lombard, M.D., M.P.H.,
Director

Division of Communicable Diseases

Roy F. Peemster, M.D., Dr. P.H., Director

Division of Venereal Diseases

Nicholas P. Fiumara, M.D., M.P.H., Director

Division of Dental Health

William D. Wellock, D.M.D., M.P.H.

Division of Alcoholism

James B. Moloney, M.D., Director

BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Clarence I. Sterling, Jr., Bureau Chief

Division of Sanitary Engineering

Clarence I. Sterling, Jr., D.E., Director

Division of Food and Drugs

George A. Michael, Director

BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS AND INSTITUTIONS

William H. Weidman, M.D., Bureau Chief

Division of Tuberculosis Control

William H. Weidman, M.D., Director

Division of Sanatoria

Lakeville State Sanatorium
North Reading State Sanatorium
Rutland State Sanatorium
Westfield State Sanatorium
Pondville Hospital
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital
Massachusetts Hospital School

Harry A. Clark, M.D., Superintendent
Claire W. Twinn, M.D., Superintendent
Paul Dufault, M.D., Superintendent
Wilson W. Knowlton, M.D., M.P.H., Supt.
George L. Parker, M.D., Superintendent
William H. H. Turville, M.D., Supt.
John J. Carroll, M.D., Superintendent

BUREAU OF INSTITUTE OF LABORATORIES

Johannes Ipsen, M.D., M.P.H., Bureau Chief

Division of Biologic Laboratories

James M. McComb, D.V.M., Director

Division of Diagnostic Laboratories

Robert A. MacCreedy, M.D., Director

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ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL

Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D., Chairman

Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Public Health Council for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.

Meetings

Regular monthly meetings were held in accordance with General Laws, Chapter 17, Section 3. The September, 1954 meeting was held at Nantucket, the January, 1955 meeting at Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, and the June, 1955 meeting at Amherst.

A special meeting was held on September 9, 1954 to take action on certain matters occasioned by 1954 legislation, namely, Chapter 516, relative to the placement of public welfare patients in licensed homes, hospitals, and other institutions, and Chapter 664, relative to the use of stabilizers and emulsifiers in frozen desserts.

Because the Council had not visited Nantucket since 1949, in September a meeting was arranged with the Board of Selectmen at which local problems were discussed, particularly the polio situation at Nantucket in the summer of 1954, programs for vaccination and inoculation of school children, sanitation and food handling. The Council also inspected the present buildings housing the Nantucket Cottage Hospital and viewed the site of the proposed hospital. The town's sewage disposal and sewage treatment works were also inspected.

On September 27, 1954 the Council met with the State Advisory Council for the Administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act to consider the revision of the State Plan and the proposed survey of facilities required by the Wolverton Bill (Public Law 482).

On June 15, 1955, Mr. Joseph A. McCarthy, Chief, Lawrence Experiment Station, reported to the Council on toxicity of shellfish which has recently become a health problem along the Pacific coast, Alaska, the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence River. Mr. McCarthy brought the Council up-to-date information obtained at a conference in Washington attended by representatives of the Public Health Service, the Federal Milk and Food Research Center, the Federal Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Fish

2

and Wildlife Service, the Chemical Corps of the United States Army, the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare and certain of the United States. A standardized test was agreed upon which for the present will be performed only by the American and Canadian Food and Drug Administrations. Should toxicity be found in shellfish the only control measure is quarantine which must run for four or five months; for instance, the Canadian authorities have instituted quarantine in parts of the Bay of Fundy from the middle of June until cold weather. The farther out to sea the higher the toxicity in mussels, this being caused by an organism coming in from outside salt water; therefore, with severe storms and winds Winthrop and areas on Cape Cod might be affected. While nothing of this nature has occurred here as yet, there is a possibility that it may occur, and if so, the only control measure is quarantine as noted above.

A special meeting was held at Amherst on June 16, 1955, in connection with the Ninth Annual Public Health Conference.

Another special meeting was called on June 17, 1955 to receive the report of the Commissioner on the State-wide Civil Defense alert of June 15 and 16, and also the report of the Commissioner on the June 16 meeting of the Massachusetts Polio Advisory Committee at which time it was decided to postpone vaccine inoculations during the summer when the polio season is imminent.

The Committee on Environmental Sanitation, composed of Dr. Jakmauh, Chairman, Mr. Mutter and the Commissioner, has met regularly during the year prior to the regular Council meetings to study matters of sanitary significance and prepare recommendations on these matters for presentation to the full meeting of the Council.

General Duties

The Council has carried out its regular duties under authority of General Laws, Chapter 111, Section 3, and other statutes. These duties include the approval and licensing of hospitals, hospital blood banks, convalescent and nursing homes, boarding homes for the aged, public medical institutions, city and town infirmaries, dispensaries, and dental clinics; the certification of laboratories which meet the Department's minimum standards; approval of appointments of professional personnel in the Department and at State and county sanatoria; approval of contracts between Medical Milk Commissions and dairies for the production and sale of certified milk; approval of food regulations of local communities which submit their regulations under authority of General Laws, Chapter 94, Section 146; advice to cities and towns and official

3

agencies on sanitary problems of water supply, sewage disposal, nuisances and prevention of pollution of inland and tidal waters; and approval of out-of-state shellfish dealers who have been approved by their respective state shellfish authorities and certified by the Public Health Service.

Contracts were approved and signed on behalf of the Commonwealth for the care of tuberculosis patients at State and county sanatoria. Chapter 538 of the Acts of 1954 authorized the Department to approve contracts made by cities and towns for the care of tubercular patients; under this authority a contract between the town of Brookline and the County of Norfolk for the care of Brookline patients at the Norfolk County Hospital was approved; also a contract was entered into by the Commonwealth with the city of Fitchburg for the care of patients from that city at Rutland State Sanatorium.

An agreement between the Commonwealth and the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, for the investigation of water resources and stream gaging work was approved and signed.

Special Activities

Under authority of Chapter 664 of the Acts of 1954 the Council on September 9, 1954 approved a list of stabilizers and emulsifying ingredients for use in frozen desserts.

The duties of the Division of Smoke Inspection were transferred from the Department of Public Utilities to the Department of Public Health by Chapter 672 of the Acts of 1954. To coordinate these duties with the present duties of the Division of Sanitary Engineering the Council, on December 6, 1954, adopted a policy for the holding of hearings and the enforcement of rules and regulations made under this law.

In December, 1954, the Council went on record in opposition to a bill introduced into the 1955 Legislature which would suspend until July, 1960 the provisions of the stream pollution law and thus be a serious backward step toward control of the pollution of the Connecticut River. Subsequently this bill was defeated in the Legislature.

Considerable study was given to a plan of Department reorganization as presented by the Chairman, and at the April 12, 1955 meeting the Council approved certain changes in the organization of the Department, notably

4

enlarging the number of bureaus to seven. At the same time the following Division Directors were designated as Deputy Commissioners under authority of General Laws, Chapter 17, Section 5: Dr. Robert E. Archibald, Dr. A. Daniel Rubenstein, and Mr. Clarence I. Sterling, Jr.

Public Hearings

On November 9, 1954, the Council held a public hearing on a community's appeal from the Department's decision to close a local infirmary because of failure to comply with safety regulations and the Department's standards for licensure.

Under authority of Chapter 152 of the Acts of 1946 the Director of the Division of Sanitary Engineering conducted three public hearings on the acquisition of lands for the protection of public water supplies of Attleboro, North Attleboro, and Andover; three public hearings relative to land takings for sewage disposal purposes for the towns of Shrewsbury, Deerfield and Chester; and a public hearing on proposed minimum housing rules and regulations. The information presented at these hearings was presented to subsequent meetings of the Council for action.

Regulations

On March 8, 1955, revised Minimum Housing Rules and Regulations were approved and adopted in accordance with the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 111, Section 128C, as inserted by Chapter 209 of the Acts of 1954. Previous to this action the regulations were discussed at informal conferences with various authorities in five different parts of the State, and were approved by the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Legislative Reports

Reports prepared by the Department were approved by the Council and filed with the Legislature under authority of various resolves as follows:

Relative to the improvement of Straits Pond in Hull and Cohasset made by a joint board consisting of the Department, the State Reclamation Board and the Port of Boston Commission, under Chapter 49 of the Resolves of 1954;

Relative to the improvement of conditions at Musquashiat Pond in Scituate, made by this Department, the Department of Public Works, and the State Reclamation Board, acting as a joint board, under Chapter 89 of the Resolves of 1954;

Relative to the elimination and control of submerged weeds in certain great ponds and tidal estuaries of the Commonwealth, made by a joint board consisting of the Department of Public Works, the Department of Public Health and the Department of Natural Resources, under Chapter 65 of the Resolves of 1954; and

Relative to the elimination and prevention of pollution in the Lees River in Swansea and Somerset, made by this Department and the Department of Public Works, acting as a joint board, under Chapter 66 of the Resolves of 1954.

Hospital Survey and Construction

In September, 1954, the Council submitted to His Excellency Governor Herter a list of names of persons to be appointed to fill vacancies and to enlarge the State Advisory Council for the Administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. These names included representative hospital administrators, hospital trustees, health officers, boarding home operators, members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, construction engineers, and the laity. In accordance with the Council's request, His Excellency appointed these seventeen new members. The State Advisory Council for the Administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act is now composed of thirty-seven members.

Approval was given during the year to applications from the following hospitals for financial assistance in construction of equipment, each project having been previously considered by the State Advisory Council for the Administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act:

Burbank Hospital, Fitchburg, for addition to present facility, half of the funds for this grant having been allotted last year
Boston Lying-In Hospital, to provide teaching facilities

Goddard Hospital, Brockton, for a new general hospital to replace existing facility
Nantucket Cottage Hospital, for a new general hospital to replace existing facility
St. Anne's Hospital, Fall River, for an addition to existing facility
Union Hospital, Fall River, for an addition to existing facility.

The 1954 Annual Revision of the Massachusetts State Plan for the Administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act was approved by the Council on September 27, 1954.

Personnel

There was no change in membership of the Council during the fiscal year, Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh having been reappointed by Governor Herter in May, 1955, for another six year term. On June 30, 1955, the membership of the Public Health Council was as follows:

Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D., Chairman

Paul F. Flaherty, 1950-56	Raymond L. Mutter, 1947-59
William H. Griffin, D.M.D., 1945-57	Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D., 1953-60
Charles F. Wilinsky, M.D., 1946-58	Paul J. Jakmauh, M.D., 1949-61

Acceptance of Report

At a meeting of the Department on November 22, 1955, the Commissioner presented to the Council a report of the Department of Public Health for the fiscal year 1954, and it was voted that this report, together with the foregoing brief summary of the activities of the Public Health Council, be approved and adopted as the report of the Department of Public Health for the fiscal year 1954.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

To the Public Health Council:

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit the forty-first annual report of the Department of Public Health, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

World Health Organization

The first of July, 1954, Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood, Commissioner, in compliance with a request of the Foreign Operations Administration Mission in Pakistan, left on a trip to Pakistan as consultant in public health to the Pakistan Government. His purpose was to consult with the American officials in Pakistan on medical and health problems already encountered, and to advise on programs to be developed by the Pakistan Health Department. Dr. Kirkwood spent several days each in Dacca and vicinity, Lahore and vicinity, and Karachi, observing first hand local health needs and resources, visiting training centers, medical colleges and hospitals, and conferring with provincial medical and health leaders.

En route to Pakistan, Dr. Kirkwood conferred with Dr. Dugald Baird, Professor of Obstetrics at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. From there he proceeded to Cairo and Alexandria and conferred with the Director of the Regional Office for Asia of the World Health Organization.

Following the approximately three weeks spent in Pakistan, Dr. Kirkwood spent a week at Geneva, Switzerland, representing the American Academy of Obstetrics and Gynecology at a meeting inaugurating the International Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

After considerable study and conferences with the Division Directors it was found advisable to enlarge the number of bureaus within the Department from four to seven. As recorded in the annual report of the Public Health Council, this plan of reorganization was approved by that body on April 12, 1955. It was put into effect on a preliminary basis in May and June, but beginning with the new fiscal year, July 1, 1955, the Department will function both budgetarily and administratively through seven bureaus, as shown below:

Bureau of Administration

- Division of Administration
- Division of Training and Research
- Division of Health Information

Bureau of Environmental Sanitation

- Division of Sanitary Engineering
- Division of Food and Drugs

Bureau of Preventive Disease Control

- Division of Cancer and Chronic Diseases
- Division of Communicable Diseases
- Division of Venereal Diseases
- Division of Dental Health
- Division of Alcoholism

Bureau of Health Services

- Division of Local Health Services
- Division of Maternal and Child Health Services

Bureau of Hospital Facilities

- Division of Hospital Facilities

Bureau of Tuberculosis and Institutions

- Division of Tuberculosis Control
- Division of Sanatoria

Bureau of Institute of Laboratories

- Division of Biologic Laboratories
- Division of Diagnostic Laboratories

Recommendations for 1956 Legislation

The following is the legislation to be submitted to the General Court by the Department for the next fiscal year:

1. AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT TO TAKE AND HOLD TRUST FUNDS. According to section 67 of chapter 111 of the General Laws, the Department of Public Health may receive funds and is authorized to set up a trust fund for sanatoria in the Department. This would apparently require an amendment to provide that such trust funds to receive money may be established for hospitals as well as sanatoria. The Comptroller's office has suggested this amendment.

2. AN ACT TO FURTHER REGULATE THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. This amendment strikes the word "school" from the present statute, the reason being that the present law makes it almost impossible for a board of health, which has the responsibility for school health services, to upgrade, transfer or promote any of its personnel to the position of vision tester. This change would give the Department the authority to approve any person with the proper qualifications to do this work rather than restricting testers to school department employees only.

3. AN ACT PROVIDING AUTHORITY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH TO IMMEDIATELY DESIGNATE SHELLFISH AREAS AS CONTAMINATED IN THE EVENT OF EMERGENCIES. At the present time the Department does not have the right to close shellfish areas without making an examination, collecting samples of the shellfish and overlying waters, posting the area and publishing the results in the newspaper. In the case of emergencies, such as a sewer cave in, power failure at a sewage pumping station or sewage treatment plant, discharge of sewage from emergency outlets, difficulties result in pollution of shellfish areas which might not be of sufficiently great magnitude to permit emergency action by the Governor. For the protection of the health of the people of the Commonwealth, the Department should have the power to immediately close the contaminated area until subsequent samples show that the shellfish obtained therefrom is safe for human consumption.

4. AN ACT TO REPEAL THE REQUIREMENT OF SPECIAL ACTS THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING PRIOR TO APPROVAL OF PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWERAGE SYSTEM. Public sewerage systems may be constructed under the provisions of the General Laws, or as is customary, under the provisions of a Special Act. These Special Acts, dating back into the late 1800's, require the Department to hold a public hearing prior to approval of plans for construction of such a system. Such Acts have been interpreted by the office of the Attorney General to require

78

the Department to hold such a public hearing prior to approval of plans for the construction of sewers and works for the treatment of sewage and industrial wastes. The enactment of the proposed legislation would permit the Department to approve such plans without the necessity of holding a public hearing. This legislation would not remove the requirement that the Department hold a public hearing prior to approval of the taking of land for use for sewage disposal purposes. The Department is faced with approving many hundred plans each year for the extension of old sewers or the construction of new sewers under the provisions of such Special Acts. It is proposed that all future Special Acts of the legislature be so written as to make it unnecessary to hold public hearings for such purposes.

5. AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL. Under authority of Chapter 508 of the Acts of 1954 the supervision of the Massachusetts Hospital School at Canton was transferred from the Department of Public Welfare to the Department of Public Health; therefore, Section 6 of Chapter 121 and Section 10 of Chapter 18 of the General Laws, which pertain to the Massachusetts Hospital School, should be revised.

6. AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, CONVALESCENT OR NURSING HOMES, INFIRMARIES OR BOARDING HOMES FOR THE AGED. Section 71 of Chapter 111 of the General Laws, the so-called hospital licensing law, requires an amendment to cope with the circumstance of transfer of ownership of licensed hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent or nursing homes, infirmaries or boarding homes for the aged. Under the existing section, when such an institution is sold the license stops, and if the present section were literally interpreted it would cause substantial injury to all concerned. This proposed amendment provides for a temporary license for three months when acknowledged by the Department.

1955 Legislation

The following legislation of particular interest to public health was enacted into law by the 1955 Legislature:

Chapter

- 100 - An act relative to the definition of cannabis. This legislation was introduced by the Department and legally redefines cannabis to include all portions of the plant instead of the former definition referring to the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the plant; the narcotic drug is found in all portions of the plant.
- 220 - An act providing for the treatment of muscular dystrophy at Lakeville State Sanatorium. This legislation was introduced by the Department and allows a flexibility in the place of treatment of muscular dystrophy by permitting the admission of such cases to Lakeville.
- 289 - An act relative to poultry slaughtering houses. This law eliminates the exemption from existing law and gives control by health agencies over persons engaged in the production of poultry produced on their own farms or owned by them for not less than two weeks prior to slaughter. This legislation was introduced by the Department.
- 310n- An act concerning the assignment of places for public and private dumps.
- 331 - An act making the Department of Public Health the sole agency of the Commonwealth for the purpose of administering the provisions of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of the Federal Government as amended.
- 335 - An act extending the authority of the Department of Public Health to regulate methods of handling and disposing of radioactive materials. Chapter 335 is based on a bill introduced by the Department. It gives the Department, after a public hearing and subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, the right to establish rules and regulations to control the transportation, storage, packaging, sale, distribution, production, and disposal of radioactive materials as may affect the public health, and permits the Department of Labor and Industries to establish rules and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of employees against ionizing radiation in any place of employment.

- 12
- 367 - An act authorizing the Department of Public Health to establish standards for certain public medical institutions. Formerly both the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of Public Health were required by law to set standards for the approval of public medical institutions for recipients of old age assistance. The enactment of Chapter 367 clarifies the control of public medical institutions and makes the approval of them the responsibility of the Department of Public Health.
 - 400 - An act further regulating the sale of certain narcotic drugs. This act will bring the Massachusetts law into closer conformity with the Federal laws pertaining to narcotic drugs.
 - 402 - An act establishing a program of public nursing on Martha's Vineyard.
 - 424 - An act authorizing and directing the Department of Public Health to establish an alcoholic clinic in the city of Lawrence.
 - 428 - An act authorizing and directing the Department of Public Health to establish an alcoholic clinic in the city of Springfield.
 - 433 - An act to further regulate greenhead fly control projects. This act will permit two or more adjoining towns to establish a Greenhead Fly Control Project District with the approval of the State Reclamation Board. There is need for the proper control of the greenhead fly as this hard-biting insect undoubtedly prevents the development of some seashore areas for recreational purposes.
 - 449 - An act to require hospitals to determine blood type of patients.
 - 459 - An act providing water supply for certain inhabitants of the town of Lakeville from the water supply system of the Lakeville State Sanatorium.
 - 464 - An act providing for the removal of whales or other mammals from the tidewater or shores of the Commonwealth when injurious to the public health.
 - 469 - An act relative to the labelling of receptacles containing benzol, carbon tetrachloride and other harmful substances.
 - 472 - An act regulating the arsenic content of embalming fluids.

- 481 - An act relative to furnishing Salk poliomyelitis vaccine to certain children and others throughout the Commonwealth. This legislation authorizes the Commissioner of Public Health to furnish to State agencies, institutions and local boards of health, free of charge, sufficient Salk poliomyelitis vaccine to carry out for the children between ages one through nineteen essentially the same type of program as provided for the first and second grade children by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; certain other categories, including pregnant women, may also be included. No person would be eligible for this vaccine unless he were unable to pay or there was undue financial hardship involved.
- 499 - An act authorizing non-profit hospital service corporations to contract with the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital for furnishing hospital care.

Resolves

- 28 - Authorizing the continuance of an investigation relative to the study of elimination or control of submerged weeds in certain great ponds of the Commonwealth.
- 56 - Authorizing a joint board to study the feasibility of draining certain lands near the Neponset River and developing the same.
- 63 - Providing for an investigation and study by the Department of Public Health and the Department of Public Works of the feasibility of dredging certain parts of Nutting's Lake in the town of Billerica.
- 68 - Reviving and continuing the special commission established to investigate and study ground water supplies in the counties of Plymouth and Bristol.

As the 1955 Legislature was still in session on June 30, 1955, it is anticipated that additional laws involving public health or conferring new responsibilities on the Department and resolves providing for special investigations will be enacted early in the 1956 fiscal year.

Regulations

The following rules and regulations have been promulgated by the Department and are still in effect:

Distribution of biologic products

Adopted 4/9/35; amended 5/14/40; 1/11/49; 12/15/53

Sale of surplus biologic products

Adopted 4/12/49; 12/15/53

Use of blood or other tissues for purposes of transfusion

Adopted 1/10/39; amended 4/10/39; 10/7/41; 11/4/41;
9/14/48; 3/11/52

Cancer clinics and service unit values

Adopted 8/10/26; amended 6/14/27; 3/13/28; 1/5/35;
9/14/43; 10/5/43; 11/11/43; 12/14/43; 4/11/44; 1/14/47

List of diseases dangerous to public health

Adopted 1907; amended 12/15/14; 12/14/15; 2/16/17;
4/3/17; 12/18/17; 10/29/18; 11/18/20; 12/8/21; 9/18/28;
6/11/35; 12/10/35; 11/10/36; 2/14/39; 5/1/41; 5/12/42;
4/14/43; 10/5/43; 12/14/43; 1/11/44; 11/3/48

Diseases declared to be dangerous to the public health and reportable

Adopted 1907; amended 12/15/14; 12/14/15; 2/16/17;
4/3/17; 12/18/17; 10/29/18; 11/18/20; 12/8/21; 9/18/28;
6/11/35; 12/10/35; 11/10/36; 2/14/39; 5/1/41; 5/12/42;
4/14/43; 10/5/43; 12/14/43; 1/11/44; 11/3/48

Isolation and quarantine requirements of diseases declared to be dangerous to public health

Adopted 8/9/38; amended 5/13/41; 1/11/44; 11/3/48;
8/12/52

Transportation of bodies dead of diseases dangerous to public health

Adopted 7/12/38; amended 8/9/38; 2/14/39

Funerals of persons dead of any disease dangerous to public health

Adopted 8/9/38; amended 5/13/41; 1/11/44

Cremation

Adopted 12/5/07; amended 10/29/18

Treatment of persons exposed to rabies

Adopted 8/10/37; amended 5/13/41

Approval of bacteriological and serological laboratories

Adopted 9/12/39; amended 1946

Use of a common drinking cup

Adopted 3/22/16

Use and concerning the providing of a common towel
Adopted 12/16/15; amended 3/22/16

Approval of lodging houses
Adopted 7/6/05

Barbering and barber shops
Approved 12/6/49

Cross connections between public water supplies and fire
and industrial water supplies
Adopted 2/9/37; amended 5/12/42; 10/9/51

To prevent pollution or contamination of any or all of the
lakes, ponds, streams, tidal waters and flats within the
Commonwealth or of the tributaries of such tidal waters
and flats
Adopted 8/14/45; amended 10/14/45

Supervision of plumbing
Adopted 6/11/35; amended 8/6/40; 2/11/46; 1/10/50

Minimum standards of fitness for dwellings
Adopted 12/6/49; 3/8/55

Operation of plants for the purification of shellfish
Adopted 6/5/28; amended 10/7/41

Regulations promulgated by the director of the Division
of Marine Fisheries
Approved for Sanitary Requirements by Dept. of Public
Health 4/13/42

Enrichment of flour, white bread and rolls
Adopted 11/3/48

Establishing grades of milk
Adopted 5/8/35; amended 11/17/48

Sale of rabbits intended for food purposes
Adopted 5/14/29

Governing the business of cold storage, made under the
provisions of General Laws, Chapter 94, Section 67
Adopted 10/10/33

Sterilization of feathers, down and secondhand material
intended for use in the manufacture of articles of bedding
and upholstered furniture
Adopted 11/12/35

Making of each article of bedding and upholstered furniture
Adopted 12/10/30; amended 11/12/35

Manufacture and bottling of carbonated non-alcoholic
beverages, soda water, mineral and spring water
Adopted 11/12/35; amended 4/36

Business of slaughtering and meat inspection
Adopted 7/9/31; amended 12/10/35; 9/14/43

Poultry slaughterhouses
Adopted 9/14/43; amended 8/6/46

Approval of contracts for the production and distribution
of certified milk
Adopted 10/14/36

Frozen desserts and ice cream mix
Adopted 9/11/34

Bakeries and bakery products
Adopted 2/14/33; amended 1/10/50

Definition of "pasteurized milk"
Adopted 7/8/41; amended 11/4/41; 6/15/50

Establishments for pasteurization of milk
Adopted 2/12/35; amended 6/15/50; 10/20/53

Standards and definitions of purity and quality of food
Adopted 2/9/37

Pork products intended to be eaten without cooking
Approved 2/12/24

Licensing of Hospitals and Sanatoria
Adopted 4/14/42; amended 2/9/43; 12/14/43; 3/14/50

Licensing of boarding homes for the aged
Adopted 11/3/48

Licensing of convalescent and boarding homes
Adopted 11/3/48

Dispensary License
Adopted 1/12/19; amended 5/13/19; 5/10/38

Dental clinic license
Adopted 8/10/43

General Rules for Police Station Houses, Lock-ups, Houses
of Detention, Jails, Houses of Correction, Prisons, and
Reformatories
Adopted 1910; amended 4/8/30; 6/15/48

To establish standards for tuberculosis hospitals and
sanatoria
Adopted 6/14/27; amended 6/5/28; 8/12/32; 1/17/33;
5/10/38; 10/21/48

Obtaining state subsidy

Adopted 5/11/20; amended 6/5/28; 2/14/33; 3/13/34

Minimum requirements for tuberculosis dispensaries as defined by the Department of Public Health

Adopted 4/6/15; amended 7/11/16; 11/7/19; 7/14/25; 4/11/33

Minimum requirements for uniform dispensary record system

Adopted 7/14/25

Governing the hospitalization of patients with chronic rheumatism

Adopted 5/8/45

Reporting and control of venereal diseases

Adopted 12/18/17; amended 5/12/18; 6/11/18; 3/11/19; 11/12/23; 10/1/25; 10/8/29; 1/14/30; 1/14/36; 8/9/38; 4/11/44; 11/3/48

Treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases who are unable to pay for private medical care

Adopted 2/14/33; amended 8/10/37; 8/9/38; 9/12/39; 11/6/40; 4/13/48; 11/3/48

Issuance of premarital medical certificates

Adopted 4/11/50

Approved prophylactic remedy for use in the eyes of infants at birth

Adopted 5/12/36

Physical examination of school children

Adopted 3/11/52; amended 8/25/53; 3/9/54

Dietetic foods

Adopted 5/12/53

Medical Panels

Under authority of General Laws, Chapter 32, Section 6, the Commissioner is authorized to appoint chairmen of medical panels to review applications from state and municipal employees for disability retirements. These chairmen, insofar as is practicable, must be physicians skilled in the particular branch of medicine or surgery involved in the case. The other two members of the panels are selected by the applicant and by the local retiring authority. In the fiscal year 1955, there were 937 new applications received by the Department; this represents an increase of 12 over 1954. Because of the inability or refusal of one or more panel members to serve, however, 117 of these 937 applications had to be processed twice, and 28 cases were processed three times, adding considerably to the work involved in the selection of chairmen for these panels.

Rating Board

As Chairman of the Rating Board, created by General Laws, Chapter 32, Section 6, the Commissioner presided at hearings and interviewed six applicants from the uniformed branch of the State Police applying for retirement because of illness or injury received in the line of duty. After examination of the applicants and a review of their records, all of them were recommended by the Board for disability retirement.

Building and boiler inspectors of the Department of Public Safety and State Police Detective Lieutenants upon reaching the age of 55 or completing twenty years of service, must have an annual physical examination to determine their fitness to continue working to the compulsory retirement age of 65. In this group eight were examined and all were found by the Rating Board to be physically fit to continue for another year.

Approving Authority

The Approving Authority for Medical Schools, consisting of the Secretary of the Board of Registration in Medicine, the Commissioner of Public Health, an osteopathic member of the Board of Registration, and a layman, has held several hearings to determine the medical schools whose graduates are eligible for registration to practice medicine in Massachusetts. During the year the following schools were approved: University College, Dublin; University College, Galway; University College, Cork; University of Oxford, England; and Cambridge University, England.

Civil Defense

The Environmental Sanitation Section of the Medical and Health Division of the Civil Defense Agency engaged in considerable field work in connection with hurricanes Carol and Edna which occurred on August 31 and September 11, 1954; the work consisted for the most part in the rehabilitation of certain public water supplies, in some instances out of service because of power failures and in one instance because of flooding of the pumping station. In one instance, sewage overflowed to the extent that it was necessary to close an area in New Bedford Harbor to the taking of shellfish.

On January 3, 1955 His Excellency the Governor issued an executive order reorganizing the Civil Defense Agency and renaming the Medical and Health Division as Medical Service. This reorganization resulted in the division of the State from nine regions to four areas.

Medical Service has assisted cities and towns in the development of their civil defense programs, stressing the importance of training personnel in civil defense at the local level. Assistance has been given to hospitals to formulate their own disaster plans. A Training Manual on Venipuncture and Intravenous Therapy was prepared and distributed to schools of nursing, hospitals, public health agencies employing nurses, and local communities.

Steps were taken to ensure adequate storage of civil defense medical supplies in cities and towns and in State institutions throughout the Commonwealth. Quarterly reports were compiled relative to storage conditions of local first aid stations, including the condition of stockpiled supplies.

With no funds appropriated this year for civil defense mass blood typing, it has not been possible to carry on the refresher experience originally planned for the volunteer civil defense blood typers who have been trained. It was possible to activate them for a very few small mass typing projects. Three additional colleges have become interested in teaching students the basic principles of blood typing; there are now six colleges including this special instruction in their science courses. The whole training project, however, as it now stands, is inadequate to supply the trained typers that would be needed in the event of an atomic disaster.

Division of Health Information

The Division of Health Information is a unit of the Department serving professional and lay personnel throughout the State. It functions through two sections: one gives consultation, and in some cases direct services, by health educators working from the central and district offices; the other performs publication, production, and distribution services as a function of the central office. The Division maintains a library of films, books, magazines, and other visual aids. The film distribution service was widely used by schools, hospitals, clubs, and other groups. Many requests for public health information were answered verbally and by mail. State-wide news coverage was provided.

Doctors, nurses, school personnel, and other interested persons were kept informed of current health activities and departmental programs through two publications, "This Week in Public Health" and "Common-health". Pamphlets, exhibits, radio scripts, television films, photographs, slides, and art work were produced and made available. Materials for school health were processed.

Services to the various other divisions of the Department are of major importance. Consultation was given in the planning, preparation, and processing of visual aid materials and program planning and activity. An outstanding example of the latter is the New Bedford Home Accident Prevention Project, a community organization program aimed at reducing accidents, primarily in the home, through education. Another important service to a division was relative to school health.

Special projects included a directory of health educators and workers, a 16mm. film library, a resource file, pamphlets on "Sources of Health Education Materials", "Looking for a Health Pamphlet", and "Care of Your Baby", a departmental exhibit, and revision of the Manual of Public Health Laws.

Coordinating activities of health education covered patient education, educational television, field training for graduate students, and the Central Health Council. Consultation on program planning and visual aids was given to official and non-official public health agencies.

Public Health Nursing Section

Among the activities of the Public Health Nursing Section for the fiscal year were the following:

(1) a three-day Maternity Nursing Institute for hospital and public health nurses at the Boston Lying-In Hospital sponsored jointly by the Division of Maternal and Child Health, the Public Health Nursing Section, and the Committee on Fetus and Newborn for the Massachusetts Academy of Pediatrics.

(2) a two-week Cancer Institute for public health and hospital nurses, held at the Pondville Hospital.

Plans are under way for the development of two new community nursing services - one in Ipswich, and the other on Martha's Vineyard. It is most interesting to note that local physicians have been very active and are participating in the plans for the development of these services.

In-service education programs for local public health nurses have been conducted in each District. These are planned jointly by the District Public Health Nursing Supervisors, the Public Health Nursing Section and a local committee in each District. These programs are now an established service offered by the Public Health Nursing Section of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

Nutrition Section

The following highlights stand out among this year's many activities because they represent a new approach, an emerging problem, or a particularly effective stage of an activity for which the groundwork has been laid in previous years and follow-up will continue:

(1) Workshop on Nutrition Education for Nurses - Teaching dietitians and nurses from five hospitals in Connecticut Valley and Berkshire Districts, University of Massachusetts, School of Nursing, and three department nutritionists met periodically to work out improved methods of teaching nutrition in schools of nursing. There were many valuable outcomes but the most tangible were the detailed report and a developmental unit which will be tried in several hospitals next year.

(2) Survey of Health Programs in the Schools of Barre, Hardwick and Petersham - One district nutritionist participated with other public health personnel in a

22

survey of school health programs in nine schools in three communities. Nutrition education and school lunch activities were studied with the help of the school staff, specific, practical recommendations made, and improvements started immediately. It is hoped that other communities will ask for similar team surveys.

(3) Dietary Consultation for Small Hospitals - The staff of a small hospital without a trained dietitian asked for guidance in reorganizing the therapeutic diet service. Two members of the medical staff, the superintendent and the food supervisor worked with the nutritionist to simplify the variety of special diets and establish an "exchange" system. After discussion with nurses and cooks, it is now functioning. With minor adaptations this may be a useful plan for similar small institutions without trained dietitians.

(4) In-Service Education in Sanatoria - Two district nutritionists taught in the new in-service training courses for attendants in department institutions. This is to be expanded next year.

(5) Meal Planning Booklet for Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged - After several years of studying food problems in nursing homes and homes for the aged, the nutritionists and hospital inspectors have prepared a concise booklet on meal planning and service. As soon as it can be published it will help to raise standards for meals in homes, and give the proprietors reliable, practical suggestions for making their meals as nutritious and enjoyable as possible.

Social Service Section

Activities in the Social Work Section have included services in Maternal and Child Health, Crippled Children, Tuberculosis and chronic illness. In Maternal and Child Health, activity has been chiefly in the service programs of the Division and has been at both the planning and service level. The Premature Program, School Census, Nursery School and Vision and Hearing Programs have been among those where social service was provided. In the Crippled Children's Program, the section participated in the study of the services in this program and has continued to provide direct social services in the clinics of this Program. Approximately 54 per cent of the social work time in the District Program is, according to the recent study, being spent in this program.

Requests for consultation regarding problems and planning for the chronically ill and aged have increased

23

this year. These requests come from individuals, and from local health and social agencies. The planning for and financing of custodial or terminal illness is the problem most frequently brought to us for advice and consultation.

In tuberculosis, direct services have been given on request from local agencies and community work has been undertaken directed at the greater development of medical social work programs in county sanatoria.

During the year, consultation on the medical social work program of the Pre-Natal Metabolic Study has continued. Consultation has also been given to the medical social worker at the Nashoba Associated Boards of Health and to the medical social worker who was employed for a three-month period in Worcester for polio-myelitis follow-up. Technical consultation has also been provided to the medical social workers in the Districts and Institutions of the Department.

Educational activities have been carried out through the Medical Social Training Project and have included:

- Eight months accredited field training for four medical social work students.

- Field observation programs for thirty-two medical social work students, ten public health students and four observers from foreign countries.

- Consultation on public health content in the school curriculum was given to the three Schools of Social Work in Boston.

The Section has participated in in-service training programs for local nurses and has been active in working with community groups at both state and local levels toward improving health and social services for residents of the state.

Division of Training

The work of this Division during the past year has been limited by the lack of a full-time program director. The routine work of the Division has been continued on a more or less standby basis. The expansion of training activities for public health personnel within the Commonwealth has not been possible. The five year grant, made in 1950 by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation for field training, will terminate on September 1, 1955. It is expected that substantial savings, during the period of the grant, will be made available by the Foundation for continued operation of departmental training purposes.

The over-all program of the Division involves:

- (1) financial assistance to qualified staff members of the Department and local health agencies for full-time postgraduate study at accredited academic institutions providing curricula in the various public health specialties
- (2) a short course training program consisting of various types of refresher courses for health workers employed at the state and local level
- (3) field training for prospective new employees as a component of their academic preparation for employment by public health agencies, and
- (4) orientation on observation experience for visitors from other health agencies, both domestic and foreign.

During the year postgraduate study was provided for 11 health department personnel; including 1 physician, 4 nurses, 4 medical social workers, and 2 laboratory workers. Each employee spent one academic year at the college or university of their choice. These institutions included Harvard University, Boston University, Simmons College, and Boston College.

A variety of short courses, varying in length from 1 day to 2 weeks, were given to 14 different specialty groups. A total of 165 courses were offered and participated in by 5279 persons.

Accredited field training programs were provided for physicians, nurses, medical social workers, and sanitarians. Participating in these programs were 1 physician, 15 public health nurses, 3 medical students, 1 engineering student, 4 medical social workers, and 25 sanitarians.

For several years the Department has been host to an increasing number of foreign visitors concerned with public health and medical care programs of their countries. Because of its importance as a world medical center, Boston attracts a large number of these visitors. They are sponsored and assigned to the Training Division of this Department by the Division of International Health of the Public Health Service, the World Health Organization, and other agencies participating in global health programs. Upon request from the above agencies itineraries are scheduled within the Department and with other public health and medical facilities of the area. During the past year 48 of these trainees have been channeled through this Department for less than 2 weeks observation periods and 22 for periods longer than two weeks. Their varied interests required the preparation and supervising of 38 different schedules in 14 fields of interest.

Personnel Section

The total number of persons employed by the Department of Public Health on June 30, 1955 was 2417; of these 593 were in the various divisions of the Department and 1824 were in the institutions. The number of employees in the various divisions of the Department remains fairly constant from year to year. Continued difficulty has been experienced in the recruitment of personnel, especially physicians and in the nursing and clerical categories. This is to some extent due to better financial opportunities in private practice, industry and in the health departments of other states. The increase in the number of personnel in our institutions is largely due to the opening of the new Lemuel Shattuck Hospital and the gradual employment of staff to operate this new facility.

The work of the Personnel Section in the preparation of forms and correspondence incident to the appointment, promotion, transfer, continued employment, reinstatement or reemployment, termination of services, leaves of absence, etc. of the Department's employees has been augmented by the addition of the Personnel History Sheets now required in connection with personnel action, and the promulgation of additional rules and regulations affecting employees. The responsibilities of the Personnel Section have been considerably increased, not only by the addition of new institutional personnel, but a reorganization of the Department. This has required considerable paper work in the shifting of personnel to meet the requirements of the Division of Personnel and Standardization.

The recent polio outbreak in the Commonwealth, requiring the addition of temporary personnel throughout the Department to provide post-hospital supervision and care of patients, has also added to the burden of this office.

The Division of Civil Service has been very helpful in scheduling examinations, and during the past fiscal year 62 examinations involving Department positions have been held. Civil Service has also frequently assisted the Department in its requests for the interpretation of and compliance with the Civil Service Law.

Fiscal Section

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Total State</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Total Federal</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
1955	\$4,834,697.67	\$0.98	\$3,694,319.81	\$0.75	\$1,140,377.86	\$0.23

State Institutions - maintenance

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
1955	\$7,995,558.00	\$1.63

Grand Total - Department and Institutions

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Total State</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Total Federal</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
1955	\$12,830,255.67	\$2.62	\$11,689,877.81	\$2.39	\$1,140,377.86	\$0.23

The following is a breakdown of program expenditures. A detailed fiscal report of the Department as prepared by the Comptroller's Bureau will be found at the end of this annual report.

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES 1954-1955

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>PRIVATE AND FEDERAL</u>
Commissioner's Salary	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$
Administration	397,686.21	199,909.58	197,776.63
Tuberculosis & Sanatoria	237,785.68	168,583.65	69,202.03
Subsidy of Tuberculosis Patients	429,415.88	429,415.88	
Institute of Laboratories	577,535.76	560,120.80	17,414.96
Hospital Licensing & Survey	94,516.70	91,036.70	3,480.00
Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases	230,072.38	178,319.05	51,753.33
Heart Disease Program	36,060.18	14,933.45	21,126.73
Environmental Sanitation	622,007.93	530,710.05	91,297.88
Preventive Medicine	743,976.29	383,094.57	360,881.72
Communicable Diseases	413,032.53	406,284.81	6,747.72
Alcoholism	135,118.24	135,118.24	
Special Projects	156,124.65	67,507.92	88,616.73
Construction	171,869.21	171,869.21	
Grants-in-Aid	36,920.00		36,920.00
Training	153,019.81		153,019.81
 TOTAL	 \$4,447,641.45	 \$3,349,403.91	 \$1,098,237.54

28

BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONS

Division of Tuberculosis and Sanatoria

The mortality rate for all forms of tuberculosis continued its drop and is now 10.1 per 100,000 population. There has been a slight levelling off this year from the precipitous downward curve of the past few years. During this year 499 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis have been recorded in the Commonwealth, 453 attributed to pulmonary forms and 46 to other forms of tuberculosis. This is the first year in the history of the Commonwealth that the number of people dying from tuberculosis was less than 500.

Chemotherapy has changed the treatment of tuberculosis patients. The treatment of tuberculosis in the home exclusively was first introduced because insufficient beds were available for the patients. In some instances such excellent results were obtained that specialists in the treatment of tuberculosis as well as general practitioners have been influenced by these results so that the home is now tending to replace the sanatorium as the principal place of treatment. This trend is disturbing as home treatment of tuberculosis cannot be considered as satisfactory as sanatorium care.

The work of this Division for the effective control of tuberculosis has been carried on by initiating the revision and improvement of the case register in the Division as well as in local communities, and to improve case-finding programs.

Better selection of groups for chest x-ray surveys, and a program of tuberculosis testing of school children has been undertaken.

The BCG program continues and should be expanded. In the fall of 1954 and the spring of 1955 a grand total of 4781 tuberculin tests and 1525 vaccinations were made in twenty-six nursing schools and three medical schools.

There has been considerable activity in the nursing educational program. Attention has been given to in-service training courses, practical nursing schools in the Department and affiliations for the trainees. The training schools for licensed practical nurses at Pondville Hospital and Westfield State Sanatorium continue to play a vital role in the field of nursing education. Many of the graduates remain to work in our institutions, thus relieving the chronic shortage of nursing personnel. Tentative plans have been discussed with the superintendents of the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, Pondville Hospital and Westfield State Sanatorium to integrate the schools of practical nurses in the three institutions after the Lemuel Shattuck School for Practical Nurses has been in operation for over a year.

North Reading State Sanatorium

On July 1, 1954 the patient population at this sanatorium was 151; on June 30, 1955 it was 149. The daily average number of patients for the twelve month period was 142. During the year 108 tuberculosis patients were admitted; 84 of these were from cities of over 25,000 population and 24 were from cities and towns under 25,000; the average age of the tuberculosis patients admitted was $5\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The antibiotic drugs, including streptomycin, PAS and INH, have brought about rewarding results in the treatment of tuberculous meningitis in children. Some ten years ago there was nearly 100 per cent mortality; now there is slightly less than 5 per cent mortality among patients with tuberculous meningitis. However, approximately 20 per cent of the children suffering from this disease are left with some degree of sequelae, ranging from complete vegetative organism to mild impairment of vision or hearing. It is hoped that earlier recognition of this disease, followed by prompt and adequate treatment, will prevent these conditions.

Rutland State Sanatorium

There were 215 patients in the sanatorium at the beginning of the fiscal year and 221 at its close. The largest number present at any one time was 234 and the smallest 202; the daily average was 215. During the year 263 patients were admitted, 216 coming from cities of over 25,000 population and 47 from cities and towns of under 25,000. The average duration of hospitalization was 315.91 days; in recent past years the hospital stay averaged 351 days.

The policy has continued of treating patients with streptomycin and PAS first and to substitute isoniazid for streptomycin later, upon discharge; however, there is a possibility of this procedure being reversed in the future, as isoniazid seems to be more effective than streptomycin.

There has been no important change in the surgical management of the patients; the number of surgical cases was 18, the same as for the preceding year; this number represents 7 per cent of the admissions.

Westfield State Sanatorium

Throughout the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, Westfield State Sanatorium had all of its 50 cancer beds and all of its 141 tuberculosis beds (72% for men) open. Average occupancy was 69% for cancer and 80% for tuberculosis. Out-patient visits totaled over 9,000 for cancer and over 5,800 for tuberculosis with another 3,000 visits to the six extramural tuberculosis consultation clinics.

30

Training of different types of professional personnel is a challenging part of each year's program. Last year specialty-board-approved training was given in cancer to three young surgeons and in tuberculosis to three young internists. The dental internship received provisional approval from the American Dental Association. Three cancer teaching clinics and nine tuberculosis seminars were held for the physicians in western Massachusetts. Fifteen more student practical nurses graduated. Three surgical residents from the Springfield Hospital spent four months apiece at the sanatorium to round out their knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Senior, three-year student nurses from the Springfield Hospital, and from the Holyoke Hospital spent one day apiece in the outpatient diagnostic cancer clinic. A resident pathologist received six months' training in the histopathology of cancer.

Good community relations have been maintained. Speakers have been furnished for thirteen non-medical audiences. Numerous "Come and See Tours" have been conducted for groups visiting the hospital. Forty-six Junior Volunteers from the Westfield Women's Club have given 2,372 hours of service to the sanatorium.

A fire protection sprinkler system (wet type) was installed throughout the farm house dormitory. A modern fire alarm system is greatly needed.

Pondville Hospital

On July 1, 1954 there were 82 patients in the hospital; at the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1955 there were 96. During the year there were 1481 admissions; of these 757 were new patients, 724 were readmissions. The average period of hospitalization was 22.8 days. The smallest number in the hospital on any one day was 62, the largest 105 patients. The average number of patients a day was 88.4.

During the 1467 patients were discharged; the condition of 1017 was improved, of 279 unimproved, and 171 died.

A new general outpatient clinic on Monday afternoons was started in October, 1954, to meet the public demand for quicker service and for a better teaching service to the medical students and professional visitors attending the general clinics on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

During the year, with the graduation of the seventh class of fifteen students from the Training School, it was possible to increase the medical and surgical activity both within the hospital wards and in the outpatient clinic.

37

The program of renovation in the Administration Building is nearly completed and provides adequate facilities for the following facilities:

- (1) A centrally located beautifully decorated patients' chapel on the second floor, for which the members of the Volunteer Social Service Committee purchased an electric organ and other equipment.
- (2) The relocation of the patients' library in a larger room near the chapel.
- (3) Expanded office facilities for the Superintendent, the resident physicians, the Superintendent of Nurses, the Steward, the Treasurer, and the Medical Records Office.

Lakeville State Sanatorium

There were 157 patients in this institution July 1, 1954 and 176 on June 30, 1955.

No major changes occurred in the treatment of extra-pulmonary tuberculosis nor in the type of cases admitted.

Operations preserving mobility of joints were more widely used than ankylosing operations.

A large number of anterior poliomyelitis cases, mostly from the Worcester area, in the teen-age group were admitted. Cases referred from the Crippled Children's Clinic were mostly of chronic nature requiring prolonged hospitalization.

Full use was made of the cerebral palsy unit.

The arthritic unit was expanded to about 30 beds.

Lemuel Shattuck Hospital

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients on October 4, 1954. At that time one floor, the third floor, was made available for patients, a total of 60 beds. Other units were gradually opened as the need arose, and at the present time there are seven nursing units in use in the hospital - total of 210 available beds. When the hospital was first opened, it was for the reception of medical cases only, and no surgical cases were admitted until January, 1955. On the 16th of May, 1955, the 2 million volt x-ray therapy machine was activated and has continued in use ever since for the treatment of both in-patient and out-patient cases. In May, 1955, the hospital began to receive thoracic surgery cases from Rutland Sanatorium.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year, all departments of the hospital were put in operation and were functioning smoothly. There has been a slow but progressive increase in the number of patients admitted to the hospital each month. The turnover of the patients is more rapid than was anticipated, so that the hospital has not progressed in numbers to the extent that was previously predicted. As of June 30, 1955, the hospital had admitted 476 patients and discharged 315 patients, leaving a census of 161. Below is a breakdown of the admissions and discharges from October 4, 1954 to June 30, 1955:

	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Discharges</u>
October	37	5
November	31	15
December	38	14
January	48	23
February	53	28
March	56	40
April	64	54
May	75	73
June	74	63

The ratio between patients receiving financial assistance and non-assisted patients is about 50-50. The ratio between patients admitted from the Boston area as compared to the rest of the state is about 50-50.

It became apparent during the year, that even though all doctors registered to practice medicine in Massachusetts, all hospitals and all welfare agencies were mailed a brochure in August, 1954, showing the program and functions of the hospital, and that there were many items concerning the hospital published in various newspapers, the doctors and general public were not aware of what Lemuel Shattuck Hospital had to offer

patients. In June, 1955, a letter was sent to every registered practitioner of medicine, again informing him of what the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital had to offer patients. As a result of the second letter, there has been an increase in the number of applications received for admission of patients.

When the hospital first opened, the ratio of admission of patients from hospitals as compared to patients admitted from their homes, was markedly in favor of the hospitals. During the last few months of this year, there has been a reversal of that trend so that now more patients are admitted from their own homes than from other hospitals.

One of the difficult situations confronting the hospital is the problem of the discharge of patients who have reached maximum hospital benefit, but who made only limited gains; and those who have had the benefit of a complete evaluation and for whom very little can be done in the way of restoring their physical and medical status to the point where they are reasonably self sufficient to return to their former mode of living.

Even though sufficient funds were made available to the hospital in the 1955 budget to employ sufficient nursing and other personnel to operate at a greater capacity than the hospital is now operating, it has been exceedingly difficult to obtain graduate nurses and licensed practical nurses. This situation is not unique to this hospital, but is wide spread throughout this community. The same applies to physio therapy technicians. There are vacancies for physio therapy technicians at this hospital, and although Boston is a center for schools of physical therapy, the hospital has been unable to obtain the full quota of technicians.

Early in the year difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of qualified doctors of medicine, and the hospital had to supplement the full-time staff with a number of part-time physicians. This defect has been corrected so that on July 1, there will be an adequate number of full-time physicians in the various departments.

Massachusetts Hospital School

On July 1, 1954 under authority of Chapter 508 of the Acts of 1954 the Department assumed the supervision of the Massachusetts Hospital School at Canton. This school was established in 1904 and has since been maintained by the Department of Public Welfare for the hospital care and education of mentally competent, physically handicapped children of the Commonwealth. The school's curriculum is made up of the usual subjects and its high school diploma is recognized by the Department of Education; included are

57

vocational courses which train the handicapped child to take his place in the commercial life of the community. The school recognizes the fact that no form of surgical care or other treatment can be regarded as complete which neglects the social, moral and mental growth of handicapped children. Handicapped children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of 4 to 20 years, who are mentally competent to attend public school are eligible for admission for hospital care and educational training.

The fiftieth anniversary of the school was celebrated on November 6, 1954. Persons connected with education, medicine and rehabilitation crowded the auditorium at the school. Most impressive were cases presented by Dr. Charles H. Bradford of young people who had left the Hospital School and were successfully employed either by themselves or others. It was the highlight of the day's presentation along with the superior papers of members of the staff and an address given by Dr. Shands, President of the American Orthopedic Association.

The average number of patients per day was 104. School was in session 182 days with a total of 146 students. In addition, bedside teaching was carried on at Bradford Infirmary, with an average of 20 student-patients each month.

The physical condition of some of the buildings cannot be overlooked. The classrooms are located in seven different buildings widely separated. Most of the children are in wheel chairs or bed carts and must be transported from one class-room to another and in some instances classrooms have been so crowded that it is difficult for the teacher to move about from child to child. The building known as Fitzgerald Cottage presents a definite fire hazard during classroom time. This is an old wooden structure with temporary partitions sectioning off different classrooms. The principal of the school states that the exits are such that it would be difficult to empty the building in case of fire. For the best interests of the children, the classrooms should be centralized in one unit. In addition, the old wooden structures housing employees should be replaced; this would definitely decrease the fire hazard. Recommendations have been made by the Department of Public Safety regarding various fire hazards at the Hospital School, at a total cost of about \$55,000.00, and it is hoped that funds for this work will be appropriated.

Division of Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases

In the field of cancer and many of the chronic diseases, the etiology is as yet unknown; but it is known that there are presently available more effective measures of control than have been utilized. To meet these problems, the Division is engaged in epidemiological research and professional education, as well as the provision of tumor diagnostic and clinic services.

During the year papers on cancer of the lung, buccal cavity, cervical and uterine cancer were prepared for publication. In addition to epidemiological research, statistical advice and data were given to Massachusetts and out-of-state physicians and research workers preparing statistical studies on cancer and chronic disease.

The Tumor Diagnosis Service examined 11,517 specimens received from 1227 doctors and 150 hospitals and clinics. A considerable number of relatively early cancers were detected by practicing physicians--not cancer specialists, who are alerted to the danger of cancer and the importance of early detection.

During the fiscal year twenty-one State and State-aided cancer clinics held 1411 sessions and had 30,015 admissions. The Mount Auburn Hospital Tumor Clinic in Cambridge began operating as a State-aided cancer clinic in December 1954.

Through the cooperative efforts of the Division and Cancer Clinic staffs, a new service was initiated and offered to the doctors of the Commonwealth last year. Patients with suspicious x-ray examinations, found by State X-ray Units, may be referred for cytologic examination of sputum or bronchial washings to facilitate early detection of lung cancer.

Statistical studies of rehabilitation services for cardiac patients is under way at the Cardiac Work Classification Unit, the Boston Dispensary, and the Boston Lying-In Hospital.

Medical social services were provided to assist clinics in improving standards of patient care in seven State-aided cardiac clinics.

Courses on the cardiovascular diseases were given in the Pittsfield, Lawrence, Worcester and Salem Districts, with a total of 120 graduate nurses attending all sessions.

Division of Hospitals

Hospital Licensing - The major activities of this Division include the inspection and licensing of 192 hospitals and sanatoria, 541 convalescent and nursing homes, 507 boarding homes for the aged, 49 city and town infirmaries, and 72 clinics and dispensaries. A new activity this year required complete responsibility for the approval of public medical institutions. Under authority of Chapter 516 of the Acts of 1954 a public agency cannot place a person dependent upon public support in an unlicensed institution.

Licenses are issued for two-year periods; during the fiscal year, 129 hospitals were licensed; these included 122 renewal licenses and 7 first licenses. Some of these hospitals which did not fully comply with the Department's standards were licensed subject to six months' review to determine their progress toward satisfactory compliance with the standards. Ten others were licensed under the waiver clause in the Department's regulations because it was felt that lack of the existing facilities would work a hardship on the community.

Of the 541 convalescent and nursing homes in the State 128 were licensed this year for the first time and 211 were issued renewal licenses. Three homes were ordered closed for non-compliance with the regulations.

Of the 507 boarding homes for the aged in the State 81 were licensed for the first time and 230 were issued renewal licenses this year. One boarding home was ordered closed.

It is encouraging to note the continued structural improvements which are taking place in hospitals, and the improvement in physical facilities, equipment and accommodations in nursing homes and boarding homes for the aged. The progress in relation to clinics and dispensaries and city and town infirmaries is slower, due partly to the handicaps of municipal budgetary appropriations.

Proposed revised rules and regulations for convalescent and nursing homes, boarding homes for the aged, charitably incorporated homes for resident or nursing care, public medical institutions, city and town infirmaries, clinics and dispensaries, and chronic disease hospitals are being studied. It is expected that these revisions will provide more specific criteria by which the staff of the Division of Hospitals will be able to carry out a more intensive educational program.

Hospital Survey and Construction - The administration and supervision of a \$15,000,000 construction program under Public Law 725, 79th Congress, Public Law 380, 81st Congress, and Public Law 482, the Wolverton Bill of the 83rd Congress has continued. In the plan for administration of the law, Massachusetts is divided into 68 hospital service areas of which 4 are teaching areas, 44 urban areas and 20 rural areas. Of 36 urban areas with A or B priority, 21 have had approved projects. Twelve rural areas had an A or B priority and all have had approved projects. These figures indicate that high priority areas have taken adequate advantage of the program since its inauguration in 1947.

In accordance with the original intent of Congress, rural areas have manifested the greatest degree of improvement in health facilities, new hospitals having been erected or being planned in 9 rural hospital service areas, replacing existing substandard, and in some cases, hazardous, structures. Of the \$15,762,000 allotted to Massachusetts, \$9,056,000 (57.5 per cent) has gone to hospitals in urban centers (besides Boston, Worcester and Springfield) where the need for additional beds was most urgent.

Planning on a State-wide basis for chronic disease is another aspect of the program. Of 9 chronic disease projects completed or planned, 6 will provide facilities for the short-stay chronically ill patient and 3 will offer long-term care. In one community a city infirmary is being replaced with a chronic disease hospital.

Of 3 health centers approved for Federal aid, only 2, in Quincy and Brookline, have been completed.

Institute of Laboratories

The work of the Mycology Laboratory has continued fruitful during the year, financed in part through a grant administered by Harvard University. A great variety of work has been done during the year, but emphasis has been given to Nocardiosis. Nocardiosis apparently occurs more commonly in Massachusetts than any one thought possible, previous to this work which is now in progress. Because there is such a dearth of information on this disease, research covering every aspect of Nocardiosis is urgently needed. There are hopeful indications that the appropriate antibiotic will have therapeutic value.

The inadequacy of current laboratory diagnostic methods is largely responsible for the failure to distinguish between Nocardiosis and Tuberculosis. The method of examining the sputum for tuberculosis organisms most commonly used kills the Nocardia organisms, preventing their detection by culture, although they may be seen with the microscope in the stained smear where they are indistinguishable from the organisms causing tuberculosis. This results in patients free of tuberculosis being placed in close contact with other patients in tuberculosis sanatoria with the attendant hazards.

The program of research at present has three objectives:

(1) To devise a satisfactory routine method of examining sputum which will allow detection of both Tuberculosis and Nocardia organisms.

(2) To devise a satisfactory routine method of differentiation between these two organisms.

(3) To classify the Nocardia organisms, as a guide to the investigation of differences in pathogenicity and to provide effective therapeutic procedures.

Contract work under the auspices of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board has been continued through the year and has been a further aid to basic research in immunologic problems.

Dr. Ipsen has been appointed as the coordinator of three New England laboratories in a United States Public Health Service project to follow up on samples collected by their Polio Surveillance Unit working out of Atlanta, Georgia. The three laboratories are our State Diagnostic Laboratory, Dr. Enders' laboratory at the Children's Medical Center and Dr. Melnick's laboratory at Yale.

Biologic Laboratories - During the year improved and somewhat less costly media has been developed for the production of Diphtheria toxoid. The work of Dr. Alvin

Pappenheimer, Jr., formerly of these laboratories and the late Dr. J. Howard Mueller of the Harvard Medical School on the importance of iron in media used in making diphtheria toxoid is now being reassessed in the light of this newer knowledge.

The year's distribution reached an all-time high in individual packages distributed. The product contributing most to this distribution, the triple antigen - Diphtheria Tetanus and Pertussis-leads with 500,000 doses which is an all-time high for any product produced at the laboratories. This includes the years when smallpox was found in the State and 300,000 - 400,000 doses a year were required to control this disease. However, the distribution of smallpox vaccine this year was higher than any year since the State's smallpox outbreak in 1932.

A comparatively new product Tetanus and Diphtheria Toxoids, combined, fluid, For Adult Use, has had extensive trial during the year both in the State and in a few States promising to cooperate by reporting on its use. In one State - Kentucky - a sizable epidemic of diphtheria occurred in one rural county.

A new product "Fibrinogen Free Low Globulin Plasma" has been prepared in cooperation with Dr. Dwight Mulford and Mr. Edward Mealey of the University of Kansas; clinical trials have been most satisfactory. The two chief advantages of their material over plasma are: (1) Pasteurized at 60°C. for 10 hours, which should destroy hepatitis virus and (2) Fibrinogen and Immune Serum Globulin are obtained as by-products.

Diagnostic Laboratory - The Diagnostic Laboratory performed nearly 60,000 tests, including a particularly heavy increase in serological tests for virus diseases.

The Laboratory added to its services typing for pathogenic E. coli and a more comprehensive screening in diagnostic serology for upper respiratory infections of viral origin. The inauguration of a more efficient and economical system of preparing reports on negative specimens has been started. The Laboratory has cooperated with the Harvard Medical School Mycology Laboratory during the year in a study on the incidence of nocardiosis among patients suspected or diagnosed tuberculosis. Research studies in the virology field were continued to the extent possible with the greatly increased load of routine diagnostic work.

Aid was given in the inauguration of blood grouping instruction in six colleges as a civil defense measure. In addition the Laboratory ran refresher courses in the diagnosis of bacterial enteric pathogens for local laboratory technologists, and a refresher course in the laboratory diagnosis of tuberculosis.

Wassermann Laboratory - During the year this laboratory performed 549,184 tests. Over 490,000 of these specimens were submitted for serologic tests for syphilis. Through the cooperation of the U.S. Venereal Disease Research Laboratory at Chamblee, Georgia, the Treponemal Immobilization test was added to the routine procedures.

Specimens for evaluation of serologic tests for syphilis were sent to one hundred and twenty-three laboratories throughout the State. Instruction in the techniques of the serology of syphilis was given to technicians participating in these evaluations.

This year two hundred and sixteen heads of animals were examined for rabies. A relatively large number of small wild animals was received. However, all of the material proved to be non-rabid.

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Division of Livestock Disease Control an exhilarated program for the eradication of brucellosis (blood testing of cattle) was started during March of this year.

41

BUREAU OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Division of Local Health Services

One of the highlights of the year was the activity of this Division in correlating the district work to take care of the disaster caused by hurricanes Carol and Edna.

At the request of the Superintendent of Schools, plans were formulated for a survey of school health services in the towns of Barre, Petersham and Hardwick.

A conference was held with local health officers and agents relative to the possibility of the establishment of this group as an advisory committee to the Department. There was general agreement among these health officers that this group would be of great assistance to the Department and they in turn would benefit from their dealings with the Commissioner.

The Director of this Division attended a meeting of the combined boards of health of Needham, Wellesley and Weston, the purpose of which was to determine whether or not these three towns would officially set up a regional health department to supply health services in all three communities. There were no objections on the part of any one present to this plan and it is hoped that the organization will begin functioning in the spring of 1956.

Representatives of the Division visited the Fitchburg district office and inspected the new proposed office quarters at the Burbank Hospital. Preliminary arrangements were discussed with the superintendent of the hospital and members of the North Worcester County Mental Health Association relative to the sharing of quarters and the pro-rating of the rents. Due to lack of funds, however, it was decided to move the Fitchburg office to the Rutland State Sanatorium.

During the year the District Health Office located in New Bedford was moved to a building on the grounds of the Lakeville State Sanatorium.

The Commissioner held a conference with Division Directors in the early part of the year at which time the reorganization of the Department was discussed. This reorganization has since been put into effect. Also, further plans were discussed relative to consolidating the districts from seven to four district health offices. It is expected that this consolidation will be completed during the fiscal year 1955-56.

Three new local health centers were placed in operation during the year, namely, Brookline, Salem and the Parmenter Health Center located at Wayland.

42

For the first time associations of local boards of health were formed in Plymouth and Berkshire counties. Both of these associations were promoted and assisted by representatives of the Division of Local Health Services with the cooperation of various interested members of local boards of health and lay people. A "Manual of Information for Local Boards of Health" has been completed and should be ready for distribution in the early part of September, 1955.

Division of Maternal and Child Health

The Division of Maternal and Child Health during the past year sponsored or co-sponsored institutes, postgraduate courses, workshops, and other educational facilities for physicians, nurses, teachers, vision and hearing testers and other professional personnel. Lay education was conducted through the media of talks and the distribution of literature.

Support was given to the work of the School Health Committee and the Committee on Maternal Welfare of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the New England Ophthalmological Society, the Massachusetts School Physicians' Association, and other professional organizations.

Hospital care was provided by the Division for forty-three premature infants and for 596 such infants by the local boards of health.

Two surveys of school health services were conducted. Assistance was given the Departments of Education and Mental Health in drawing up the regulations concerning the new legislation providing education at public expense for certain mentally retarded children.

Three more nursery schools for preschool children who are hard of hearing were opened. Hearing aids were provided for a limited number of deaf children. Considerable time was devoted to the research projects concerning mentally retarded children who are hard of hearing and the study of the effect of pre-diabetes on the outcome of pregnancy.

Under the Crippled Children's Program 3,627 children received clinic care and 362 children received hospital care. A study of the needs of crippled children of the Commonwealth was completed.

Division of Communicable Diseases

Activities in connection with the polio vaccine hampered the routine duties of the Division during the year. The first six months were devoted to finishing up the details of the 1954 field trials, assisting the twenty-five communities in obtaining the two additional blood specimens from about 5 per cent of the children and in collecting epidemiological information and laboratory specimens to be used in the evaluations.

The second half of the fiscal year demanded a large share of the Division's time in aiding the communities to organize for the giving of the vaccine to the first and second graders. All of the details, changes in plans, etc., placed a tremendous burden of telephone calls upon the Division so that for a time it was necessary to have a third line on which to answer calls. The recommendation of the Polio Vaccine Advisory Committee that further inoculations be postponed until the end of the polio season decreased the burden toward the end of the fiscal year.

In regard to other communicable diseases, the total number of cases reported was not far from the median. Diphtheria and typhoid fever remained at very low levels, but 1954 was another high measles and mumps year. Infectious hepatitis, psittacosis, and salmonellosis were also at high levels.

In spite of the interference of the polio vaccine program, the Division maintained its activities in the general field of informing health workers about communicable disease problems.

Division of Venereal Diseases

The most significant event during 1954 was the continued increase in reported syphilis. In 1954, there was a 12.0 per cent increase over 1953. Our lowest year for reported syphilis was in 1950, and the percentage increase in 1954 over that of 1950, is 50.3 per cent. While syphilis has increased, the gonorrhea rates have remained practically stationary. These too should have increased if morbidity reporting on gonorrhea was on a par with reported syphilis. It has been found that for every case of syphilis there should be ten cases of gonorrhea.

Our records clearly indicate that organized and commercialized prostitution is not a major factor in our venereal disease problem since only approximately 6 per

cent of our patients with these diseases named prostitutes as their contacts. Our biggest source of venereal disease is the pickup. Most of our patients with gonorrhea are single, but most of our patients with syphilis are married. The average age of civilian patients with gonorrhea is 29.6, whereas the average age of military patients is 23.0. While the pickup remains as the biggest source of venereal disease, the places of pick-up are centered primarily around the taverns and restaurants. The home, automobiles and hotels in that descending order of frequency are the places of exposure.

The Division still continues the follow-up of all selectees discovered to have a positive blood test for syphilis or other evidence of venereal disease. These patients may be examined by their private physician or the nearest State cooperating venereal disease clinic. These reports are evaluated and sent to the Induction Board. Similarly, the Division receives reports from the military of men separated from the Armed Forces who need follow-up for these diseases.

Based on its successful experiences of the past three years, the Division staff is now responsible for the interviewing of military patients in Massachusetts and their contacts. This work is in addition to our contact investigation activities of all contacts of military patients in Massachusetts.

In the State cooperating venereal disease clinics 5,981 patients were examined, and these represented a total of 26,473 clinic visits.

Our plan for extending our reciprocity arrangements, insofar as the premarital examination law is concerned, continues. At the present time, out of the forty states which have such laws, Massachusetts will accept the certificates of thirty-six states. In return, nineteen states have agreed to accept our premarital certificates when properly completed.

The Division is currently engaged in four applied research studies:

- (1) The prenatal syphilis study program - The purpose of this study is to answer five major questions:
 - (a) What is the incidence and prevalence of prenatal syphilis at the hospitals under study?

- 43
- (b) How many women develop syphilis during pregnancy subsequent to the initial negative prenatal blood test?
 - (c) At what month during pregnancy is the prenatal blood test taken for patients delivering at a large hospital?
 - (d) How many women delivering at a large hospital have no prenatal blood test taken at all?
 - (e) To what degree will anesthesia influence the blood test?
- (2) Serologic Study - This is a program for the follow-up study of all positive blood tests for syphilis obtained at the Wassermann Laboratory and sent to private physicians. The objective of this study is to evaluate the completeness of morbidity reporting by private physicians, and the incidence of false positive blood tests for syphilis.
- (3) The Military Interviewing Program - This is a cooperative venture in which the staff interviews military patients for contacts, and at the same time trains military corpsmen in the science and art of interviewing.
- (4) The Evaluation of the Treponema Pallidum Immobilization Test.

Division of Alcoholism

On July 1, 1954 the Division of Alcoholism of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health began the fourth year of its existence with seven alcoholism clinics in operation. These clinics are located in the outpatient departments of general hospitals in cities throughout the Commonwealth.

During the fiscal year the number of clinics remained at seven, located in the following cities: Boston 3, Quincy 1, New Bedford 1, Worcester 1, and Pittsfield 1. Legislation has been passed for the establishment of two additional clinics, one in Springfield and one in Lawrence.

Over-all study of the statistical reports of the various clinics shows a marked improvement in the number of recovered cases, both percentage-wise and numerically. The system of recording the results of treatment by categories has proven a valuable yardstick in measuring the actual results attained by the clinics on a factual basis.

Division of Dental Health

The Division of Dental Health has provided direct and consultative services to over half the communities in the State during the past twelve months in a program designed to prevent or control dental disease conditions considered of public health significance.

Local community activities in this field appear as extensive as ever. Measurements of disease prevalence performed by the Division and treatment and control effectiveness indicate some progress in this field. Early group preventive programs hold a potential for radically improving the relative effectiveness of the already extensive corrective and educational effort.

The preventive practice of fluoridation has been followed closely by the Division. Other uses of fluorides for preventive purposes seem to be falling into relative disuse.

The Division has continued its training program of public health dental hygienists. The four years' experience with this effort indicates this may well be considered a useful annual activity.

The Department publications in the dental health field have proved to be in demand. All resources allotted for this effort have permitted the distribution of educational material to over one-half the State's communities. Of these publications, screening devices appear to reach over fifteen per cent of the school-age population.

The Division has benefited by guidance from organized dentistry in the formation of plans designed to broaden the scope of service available, particularly in the preventive field.

BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Division of Sanitary Engineering

Increased responsibilities added to the Division of Sanitary Engineering include transfer of the Division of Smoke Inspection, greater authority in garbage and refuse control, and state-wide control of atmospheric pollution.

Public water supplies were established during this year in the Hillcrest Water District in the town of Leicester and in the town of North Reading. Test Wells were driven in West Newbury in seeking a source for future public water supply. During the year two additional municipalities installed fluoridation equipment so that at the end of the fiscal year 17 communities were receiving fluoridated water. In 5 additional municipalities local approval of fluoridating the water has been given, but no action has been taken toward installing the necessary equipment. The hurricanes of August 31 and September 11 caused considerable damage to water supply installations and serious power shortages.

Progress continues in the stream pollution control program. A proposed act submitted to the Legislature would have seriously impeded future progress by suspending until the year 1960 enforcement of the law insofar as it pertained to cities and towns bordering and using the Connecticut River for disposal of sewage. Fortunately this law was not enacted.

Subsequent to a hearing held by the Director of the Division of Accounts to determine the ability of the city of Northampton to finance construction of works to abate pollution of the Connecticut River, the Director found that the city had such ability and the Department requested the Attorney General to take such action as may be necessary to obtain compliance.

The Division of Smoke Inspection was transferred from the Department of Public Utilities to this Department on September 8, 1954. The authority of this Division is limited to preventing violations of the Smoke Law in 31 cities and towns comprising Metropolitan Boston.

In connection with the responsibility given to this Division for the control of atmospheric pollution, an air sampling program of the Metropolitan Boston Area was initiated in October 1954 in conjunction with the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center of Cincinnati. Three sampling sites have been established; analyses to date

48

indicate that the polluttional index is on an average with cities of similar size. To date, because of limited personnel and lack of funds appropriated, it has been impossible to comply with all of the numerous requests for assistance in air pollution surveys received from municipalities considering adoption of minimum rules and regulations.

This Division has continued its activities in the examination of recreational and overnight camps, trailer coach parks and motels. Construction of new motels along the main highways and in recreational areas has increased noticeably.

A new law, Chapter 310 of the Acts of 1955, gives the Department additional authority in controlling garbage and refuse disposal. Primary authority, however, in the establishment of a dump or incinerator is still vested in the local board of health.

Passage of Chapters 209 and 447 of the Acts of 1954 necessitated adoption of new "Minimum Standards of Fitness for Human Habitation". Following a series of one-day conferences and a hearing in the State House, these minimum standards were adopted by the Public Health Council on March 8, 1955.

The new Lawrence Experiment Station was completed and finally accepted on April 13, 1955. The total cost of building, equipment, land, etc., amounted to \$516,000. Work is progressing in equipping the Plumbing Research Laboratory.

The Home Accident Prevention Project has continued its statistical study of injuries from home accidents. A Home Accident Prevention kit consisting of five booklets and a check list has been prepared to meet the needs of local health departments.

Under a reorganization of the Civil Defense Agency the State was divided into four, instead of nine, areas. Assignments of engineers have been made to State Headquarters, also to each of the four area headquarters. Operation of the Water Service and the Sanitation and Food Service rests with the Bureau of Environmental Sanitation.

Publications prepared for publication include quarterly issues of "Sanitalk", also new pamphlets, "Food Condemnation and Inspection", "Inspection of Markets and Fairs", "Minimum Standards of Fitness for Human Habitation", "Housing Rehabilitation", and "Atmospheric Pollution Control".

Division of Food and Drugs

The routine operations of the Division have been carried on as usual; a 100 per cent increase in workload during the past two years has necessitated a curtailment of certain services in order to give attention to new responsibilities. Among these added duties are the utilization of frozen foods, the technological advances in the utilization of food additives, and the tremendous increase in the use of pre-packaged foods.

The Division's function as an "emergency unit" was vividly displayed as a result of the disasters caused by Hurricanes Carol and Edna. Its efforts prevented the spoilage of large quantities of foods and drugs and also caused the removal of large quantities of damaged foods and drugs from the Massachusetts market. Under instructions from the Governor's office and with their complete cooperation, the Division of Food and Drugs set up a dry ice distribution program which saved many millions of pounds of perishable food from spoilage. The Division also coordinated and facilitated the cleaning up of restaurants and food-handling establishments contaminated by flood waters; spoiled meats and other foods were immediately destroyed; food handling establishments and equipment were sterilized; certain food and drug products, totalling many millions of pounds, were salvaged.

The laboratory facilities have been used to their capacity in analytical work, very little time being available to carry out research programs which would lead to better law enforcement. Laboratory responsibilities have increased considerably during the past several years, due to the large number of narcotic, liquor and harmful drug samples submitted by the police.

Pasteurization plant inspections have shown a greater degree of compliance with sanitary standards than heretofore. A definite lowering of total bacteria count in milk has been noted; good compliance with the legal standards for butterfat and total solids content has been found. High-temperature, short-time pasteurization has been responsible for several cases of watered milk which occurred because of premature boiling, adequate time not being provided for the draining off of the pre-heating water system.

Milk inspection on the local level has shown a tendency to decrease, placing more and more reliance upon State inspection. In the several communities employing milk inspectors good programs are being carried out.

52

The condition of sanitation at the several fairs operated in the Commonwealth has become of increasing concern to the Department. Programs are being established to effect improvement in the preparing, handling and serving of food at these fairs.

The Division of Food and Drugs continued its inspection of local slaughterhouses, the interviewing and education of nominees for the position of local slaughtering inspector, and the supervision of approximately 350 slaughtering inspectors. Slaughtering during the year continued at a relatively high level. Many of the older slaughterhouses have been expanded and improved and several modern slaughterhouses have been constructed. However, there is evidence of a definite need for more supervision of poultry slaughtering. Attempts to ship diseased poultry into the State during the night in the hope of evading inspection have been intercepted by our inspectors working with inspectors of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. The problem is so serious that at a meeting of the World Food and Drug Officials last year a resolution was passed to petition the Federal Government to set up a poultry slaughtering inspection system similar to the one now used for meat inspection.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
FINANCIAL REPORT
STATE FUNDS

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1955

<u>NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION</u>		<u>APPROPRIATIONS</u>		<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		<u>BALANCE</u>
<u>0455-01</u>						
-03	Services, Non-Employees	960 00		900 00		60 00
-10	Travel & Automotive Expenses	812 00		812 00		-- --
-13	Special Supplies & Expenses	6 500 00		6 500 00		-- --
<u>COMMISSIONER'S SALARY</u>						
<u>2001-01</u>	-01 Salaries, Permanent	12 500 00		12 500 00		-- --
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>						
<u>2001-02</u>						
-01	Salaries, Permanent	146 835 00		141 643 94	5 191 06	
-02	Salaries, Other	90 00		78 71	11 29	
-03	Services, Non-Employees	35 00		35 00	-- --	
-10	Travel & Automotive Expenses	16 250 00		16 236 30	13 70	
-11	Advertising & Printing	1 548 00		1 437 08	110 92	
-12	Maintenance Repairs & Alterations	7 300 00		7 300 00	-- --	
-13	Special Supplies & Expenses	760 00		720 00	40 00	
-14	Office & Administrative Expenses	17 062 00		17 020 65	41 35	
-15	Equipment	12 802 13		12 802 13	-- --	
-16	Rentals	3 544 00		2 635 77	908 23	
<u>CLINICS FOR HARD-OF-HEARING CHILDREN</u>						
<u>2001-22</u>						
-02	Salaries, Other	8 160 00		5 520 78	2 639 22	
-04	Food for Persons	70 00		68 66	1 34	
-07	Laboratory, Medical & General Care	5 365 00		5 316 18	48 82	
-10	Travel & Automotive Expenses	404 00		404 00	-- --	
-13	Special Supplies & Expenses	846 00		803 81	42 19	
-14	Office & Administrative Expenses	200 00		182 18	17 82	
-15	Equipment	5 215 00		4 978 34	236 66	

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TUBERCULOSIS & SANATORIA2010-01APPROPRIATIONSEXPENDITURESBALANCE

-01 Salaries, Permanent
 -02 Salaries, Other
 -03 Services, Non-Employees
 -07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care
 -10 Travel & Automotive Expenses
 -11 Advertising & Printing
 -12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations
 -14 Office & Administrative Expenses

131 860 00
 490 00
 1 980 00
 27 550 00
 2 600 00
 140 00
 150 00
 1 960 00

117 217 01

 1 980 00
 27 541 01
 2 600 00
 140 00
 150 00
 1 955 63

14 642 99
 490 00

 8 99

 4 37

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS2010-02

-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care

17 000 00
 17 000 00
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DIVISION OF LABORATORIES 2010-10

-01 Salaries, Permanent
 -02 Salaries, Other
 -03 Services, Non-Employees
 -06 Housekeeping Supplies & Expenses
 -07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care
 -08 Heat & Other Plant Operations
 -10 Travel & Automotive Expenses
 -11 Advertising & Printing
 -12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations
 -13 Special Supplies & Expenses
 -14 Office & Administrative Expenses
 -15 Equipment
 -16 Rentals

377 670 00
 71 790 00
 1 050 00
 300 00
 53 546 00
 22 630 00
 450 00
 4 325 00
 15 000 00
 25 00
 14 350 00
 879 00
 10 250 00

372 197 62
 68 215 30
 833 00
 275 39
 53 211 93
 21 605 90
 440 00
 3 738 98
 14 553 72

 14 188 76
 878 12
 9 982 08

5 472 38
 3 574 70
 217 00
 24 61
 334 07
 1 024 10
 10 00
 586 02
 446 28
 25 00
 161 24
 88
 267 92

DIVISION OF HOSPITALS2010-30

-01 Salaries, Permanent
 -02 Salaries, Other
 -03 Services, Non-Employees
 -07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care
 -10 Travel & Automotive Expenses
 -11 Advertising & Printing
 -12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations

79 090 00
 8 675 00
 250 00
 50 00
 1 700 00
 1 310 00
 100 00

72 750 58
 6 646 48

 16 53
 1 539 36
 961 09
 75 00

6 339 42
 2 028 52
 250 00
 33 47
 160 64
 348 91
 25 00

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DIVISION OF HOSPITALS (Cont'd)

2010-30

-14 Office & Administrative Expenses
-15 Equipment
-16 Rentals

APPROPRIATIONS

2 530 00
2 126 00
4 400 00

EXPENDITURES

2 526 65
2 121 01
4 400 00

BALANCE

3 35
4 99
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DIVISION OF CHRONIC DISEASES

2010-40

-01 Salaries, Permanent
-02 Salaries, Other
-03 Services, Non-Employees
-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operation
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses
-11 Advertising & Printing
-12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations
-13 Special Supplies & Expenses
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses
-15 Equipment
-16 Rentals

72 835 00
1 470 00
38 100 00
54 750 00
700 00
650 00
125 00
110 00
100 00
2 200 00
425 00
11 175 00

71 663 79
337 93
37 800 00
53 345 55
700 00
650 00
115 15
110 00
7 50
2 138 13
366 00
11 085 00

1 171 21
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300 00
1 404 45
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9 85
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92 50
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HEART DISEASE PROGRAM

2010-60

-02 Salaries, Other
-03 Services, Non-Employees
-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care
-11 Advertising & Printing
-13 Special Supplies & Expenses
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses
-15 Equipment

3 010 00
500 00
10 955 00
10 00
100 00
262 00
163 00

3 000 00
500 00
10 955 00
7 46
100 00
208 49
162 50

10 00
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ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

2015-01

-01 Salaries, Permanent
-02 Salaries, Other
-03 Services, Non-Employees
-06 Housekeeping Supplies & Expenses
-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operation
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses

459 620 00
24 705 00
1 595 00
600 00
13 250 00
6 655 00
14 085 00

453 660 73
24 606 23
1 558 50
600 00
13 217 41
6 444 59
13 761 13

5 959 27
98 77
36 50
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32 59
210 41
323 87

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BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (Cont'd)

2015-01

	APPROPRIATIONS	EXPENDITURES	BALANCE
-11 Advertising & Printing	3 820 00	3 781 36	38 64
-12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations	2 340 00	2 280 83	59 17
-13 Special Supplies & Expenses	3 500 00	3 499 24	76
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	6 040 00	5 976 73	63 27
-15 Equipment	1 270 00	1 263 30	6 70
-16 Rentals	60 00	60 00	--

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

2020-01

-01 Salaries, Permanent	254 115 00	249 511 22	4 603 78
-02 Salaries, Other	5 040 00	4 816 24	4 223 76
-03 Services, Non-Employees	4 100 00	4 100 00	---
-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care	74 300 00	74 299 07	93
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operation	900 00	900 00	---
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	7 180 00	6 835 00	345 00
-11 Advertising & Printing	2 970 00	2 829 11	140 89
-12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations	1 100 00	982 74	117 26
-13 Special Supplies & Expenses	295 00	244 25	50 75
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	5 410 00	5 266 61	143 39
-16 Rentals	9 300 00	9 289 40	10 60

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

2020-10

-01 Salaries, Permanent	83 520 00	82 257 22	1 262 78
-02 Salaries, Other	27 600 00	27 587 81	12 19
-03 Services, Non-Employees	400 00	355 00	45 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care	290 289 00	284 481 82	5 807 18
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	1 475 00	1 475 00	---
*-11 Advertising & Printing	2 000 00	1 865 40	134 60
-13 Special Supplies & Expenses	961 00	960 52	48
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	5 445 00	5 018 48	426 52
-15 Equipment	705 00	664 24	40 76
-16 Rentals	1 421 00	1 416 00	5 00
*-12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations	225 00	203 32	21 68

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DIVISION OF ALCOHOLISM

2020-30

	<u>APPROPRIATIONS</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
-01 Salaries, Permanent	12 090 00	11 943 64	146 36
-02 Salaries, Other	14 665 00	14 558 08	106 92
-03 Services, Non-Employees	500 00	---	500 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care	113 053 00	103 484 18	9 568 82
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operations	180 00	180 00	---
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	1 400 00	1 339 08	60 92
-11 Advertising & Printing	550 00	320 74	229 26
-12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations	25 00	17 00	8 00
-13 Special Supplies & Expenses	75 00	36 25	38 75
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	1 380 00	1 344 70	35 30
-15 Equipment	850 00	657 91	192 09
-16 Rentals	1 237 00	1 236 66	34

RHEUMATIC FEVER CLINICS

2020-50

-03 Services, Non-Employees
-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care

1 400 00	1 400 00	---
5 350 00	5 346 98	3 02

SUBSIDIES FOR TUBERCULAR PATIENTS
IN CERTAIN HOSPITALS

2620-01

-17 State Aid

432 358 09	429 415 88	2 942 21
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SMOKE INSPECTION

4311-01

-01 Salaries, Permanent
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operation
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses
-11 Advertising & Printing
-12 Maintenance Repairs & Alterations
-13 Special Supplies & Expenses
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses
-15 Equipment
-16 Rentals

40 695 00	40 695 00	---
220 00	220 00	---
1 180 00	1 180 00	---
25 00	---	25 00
25 00	17 71	7 29
30 00	24 01	5 99
520 00	520 00	---
200 00	199 00	1 00
1 980 00	1 980 00	---

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RELIEF OF MIDGE NUISANCE
2015-27

GRAND TOTALS 3 249 403 22 84 768 17

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

HYAMS LABORATORY ADDITION
2001-21-00

MOVING WATER LABORATORY
2015-24-13

STUDY OF IMPROVEMENT TO CERTAIN PONDS
2015-25-00

CERTAIN STUDIES
2015-26-00

ANTI-POLIO VACCINE PROGRAM
2007-10

-02 Salaries, Other
-07 Laboratory, Medical & General Care

LAND & NEW BUILDING AT LAWRENCE EXPERIMENT STATION
1720-02-00

TOTALS OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

TOTALS OF MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS

GRAND TOTALS

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30 1955 243 431 85

APPROPRIATIONS

EXPENDITURES

BALANCE

2 000 00 1 560 55 439 45

3 164 635 05 84 768 17

109 270 35 86 168 49 23 101 86

5 619 75 2 380 65 3 239 10

7 369 26 6 297 91 1 071 35

15 000 00 4 221 09 10 778 91

4 620 00 4 620 00
195 380 00 195 380 00

107 657 23 85 700 72 21 956 51

444 916 59 184 768 86 260 147 73
3 249 403 22 3 164 635 05 84 768 17
3 694 319 81 3 349 403 91 344 915 90

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The Principal Financial Items of this Report
are in agreement with the Comptroller's Records

October 17, 1955

Date

Checked By

(s) Joseph A. Prenney

(s) Fred A. Moncewicz

Fred A. Moncewicz, Comptroller

YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT - FEDERAL AND OTHER GRANTS

12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1955

ACCOUNT NUMBER - NAME	1955		1955		UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
	APPROPRIATION	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	
1213-00-00 FED GR CANCER CONTROL					
Central Administration	16 075 15	13 848 08	2 227 07	2 227 07	---
Accounting	170 06	169 77	29	---	29
Health Information	3 777 00	3 751 14	25 86	22 45	3 41
Car Pool	58 44	32 43	26 01	---	26 01
Cancer Control	58 501 52	51 753 33	6 748 19	6 660 46	87 73
Training Personnel	525 00	525 00	---	---	---
TOTAL	79 107 17	70 079 75	9 027 42	8 909 98	117 44
214-00-00 FED GR GENERAL HEALTH					
Central Administration	39 428 70	37 661 70	1 767 00	1 606 69	160 31
Personnel	233 44	233 44	---	---	---
Accounting	1 231 75	1 081 34	150 41	---	150 41
Health Information	26 755 43	25 670 23	1 085 20	987 96	97 24
Nursing Bureau	179 90	139 43	40 47	40 47	---
Nutrition Bureau	691 50	341 50	350 00	350 00	---
Car Pool	5 387 15	4 600 67	786 48	767 92	18 56
Diagnostic	7 105 75	7 105 45	30	---	30
Division of Hospitals	3 480 00	3 480 00	---	---	---
Nashoba Health Unit	10 000 00	10 000 00	---	---	---
Barnstable County	1 000 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	---
Sanitary Engineering-Central	49 296 88	47 025 37	2 271 51	1 629 76	641 75
Lawrence Experimental Station	9 816 22	9 799 52	16 70	---	16 70
Amherst Laboratory	7 522 73	7 522 73	---	---	---
Sanitation	12 021 12	11 919 07	102 05	69 04	33 01
Food and Drug-Central	7 584 49	7 566 97	17 52	17 52	---
Food and Drug-Laboratory	7 417 50	7 417 50	---	---	---
Local Health-Central	16 376 37	16 219 37	157 00	137 00	20 00
Southeastern-Lakeville	4 363 04	4 143 91	219 13	154 38	64 75
Southeastern-Quincy	4 636 13	4 376 30	259 83	244 38	15 45
Northeastern District	5 776 02	5 579 46	196 56	196 56	---
Worcester-Central	5 696 89	5 214 85	482 04	477 66	4 38
Fitchburg-Central	2 708 41	2 410 60	297 81	266 84	30 97
Western-Amherst	4 188 70	4 082 09	106 61	75 82	30 79
Western-Pittsfield	5 403 13	5 064 40	338 73	338 73	---
Communicable Disease	4 894 61	4 862 41	32 20	---	32 20
Training Personnel	12 864 37	11 378 97	1 485 40	1 462 50	22 90
TOTAL	256 060 23	245 397 28	10 662 95	9 323 23	1 339 72

ACCOUNT NUMBER - NAME	1955	1955	1955	1955	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
1213-00-00 FED GR CANCER CONTROL	APPROPRIATION	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	
Central Administration	16 075 15	13 848 08	2 227 07	2 227 07	---
Accounting	170 06	169 77	29	---	29
Health Information	3 777 00	3 751 14	25 86	22 45	3 41
Car Pool	58 44	32 43	26 01	---	26 01
Cancer Control	58 501 52	51 753 33	6 748 19	6 660 46	87 73
Training Personnel	525 00	525 00	---	---	---
TOTAL	79 107 17	70 079 75	9 027 42	8 909 98	117 44
214-00-00 FED GR GENERAL HEALTH					
Central Administration	39 428 70	37 661 70	1 767 00	1 606 69	160 31
Personnel	233 44	233 44	---	---	---
Accounting	1 231 75	1 081 34	150 41	---	150 41
Health Information	26 755 43	25 670 23	1 085 20	987 96	97 24
Nursing Bureau	179 90	139 43	40 47	40 47	---
Nutrition Bureau	691 50	341 50	350 00	350 00	---
Car Pool	5 387 15	4 600 67	786 48	767 92	18 56
Diagnostic	7 105 75	7 105 45	30	---	30
Division of Hospitals	3 480 00	3 480 00	---	---	---
Nashoba Health Unit	10 000 00	10 000 00	---	---	---
Barnstable County	1 000 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	---
Sanitary Engineering-Central	49 296 88	47 025 37	2 271 51	1 629 76	641 75
Lawrence Experimental Station	9 816 22	9 799 52	16 70	---	16 70
Amherst Laboratory	7 522 73	7 522 73	---	---	---
Sanitation	12 021 12	11 919 07	102 05	69 04	33 01
Food and Drug-Central	7 584 49	7 566 97	17 52	17 52	---
Food and Drug-Laboratory	7 417 50	7 417 50	---	---	---
Local Health-Central	16 376 37	16 219 37	157 00	137 00	20 00
Southeastern-Lakeville	4 363 04	4 143 91	219 13	154 38	64 75
Southeastern-Quincy	4 636 13	4 376 30	259 83	244 38	15 45
Northeastern District	5 776 02	5 579 46	196 56	196 56	---
Worcester-Central	5 696 89	5 214 85	482 04	477 66	4 38
Fitchburg-Central	2 708 41	2 410 60	297 81	266 84	30 97
Western-Amherst	4 188 70	4 082 09	106 61	75 82	30 79
Western-Pittsfield	5 403 13	5 064 40	338 73	338 73	---
Communicable Disease	4 894 61	4 862 41	32 20	---	32 20
Training Personnel	12 864 37	11 378 97	1 485 40	1 462 50	22 90
TOTAL	256 060 23	245 397 28	10 662 95	9 323 23	1 339 72

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ACCOUNT NAME-NUMBER
215-00-00 Fed GR CHILDREN CR A

	1955 APPROPRIATION	1955 EXPENDITURE	1955 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	ENCUMBERED BALANCE
Central Administration	11 160 00	11 085 87	74 13	---	74 13
Car Pool	4 418 15	3 184 92	1 233 23	764 04	469 19
Pittsfield General Hospital	1 080 00	840 00	240 00	240 00	---
Local Health - Central	1 207 00	---	207 00	161 65	45 35
Southeastern-Lakeville	14 137 00	14 137 00	---	---	---
Southeastern-Quincy	5 093 08	5 066 13	26 95	26 95	---
Northeastern	466 46	240 74	225 72	198 62	27 10
Worcester-Central	10 374 72	10 202 94	171 78	171 78	---
Fitchburg-Central	11 876 30	11 704 00	172 30	145 80	26 50
Western-Amherst	7 407 52	7 286 72	120 80	111 05	9 75
Western-Pittsfield	5 237 80	5 128 09	109 71	109 71	---
Orthopedic	69 667 74	60 974 13	8 693 61	5 462 00	3 231 61
Training Personnel	85 00	85 00	---	---	---
TOTAL	141 210 77	129 935 54	11 275 23	7 391 60	3 883 63

216-00-00 FED GR CR CHILDREN B

	1955 APPROPRIATION	1955 EXPENDITURE	1955 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	ENCUMBERED BALANCE
Central Administration	3 018 03	2 887 40	130 63	108 00	22 63
Accounting	198 88	198 88	---	---	---
Car Pool	450 07	307 70	142 37	68 89	73 48
Southeastern-Lakeville	196 12	115 82	80 30	80 30	---
Southeastern-Quincy	101 03	101 03	---	---	---
Northeastern	224 80	224 80	---	---	---
Worcester-Central	168 70	168 70	---	---	---
Fitchburg-Central	164 80	164 80	---	---	---
Western-Amherst	4 270 00	4 250 89	19 11	19 08	03
Western-Pittsfield	84 55	84 55	---	---	---
Orthopedic	26 474 50	23 498 24	2 976 26	2 976 26	---
Training Personnel	302 50	302 50	---	---	---
TOTAL	35 653 98	32 305 31	3 348 67	3 252 53	96 14

217-00-00 FED GR MAT.&CHILD HEALTH A

	1955 APPROPRIATION	1955 EXPENDITURE	1955 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	ENCUMBERED BALANCE
Central Administration	9 312 60	9 152 48	160 12	---	160 12
Health Information	30 685 61	30 677 45	8 16	8 16	---
Nursing Bureau	17 057 73	16 889 56	168 17	---	168 17
Pittsfield General Hospital	935 48	773 36	162 12	---	162 12
Cambridge Health	1 287 11	1 287 11	---	---	---
Maternal Mortality Study	2 000 00	1 160 00	840 00	840 00	---
Southeastern-Lakeville	161 30	161 30	---	---	---
Southeastern-Quincy	7 820 18	7 818 19	1 99	---	1 99
North Metropolitan	8 42	8 42	---	---	---
Northeastern	12 197 56	11 869 37	328 19	328 18	01

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ACCOUNT NAME	1955		1955		1955		ENCUMBERED BALANCE
	APPROPRIATION	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	BALANCE		
Worcester-Central	4 080 00	4 080 00	---	---	---		
Fitchburg-Central	8 64	8 64	---	---	---		
Western-Amherst	15 00	12 50	2 50	---	2 50		
Western-Pittsfield	3 000 00	3 000 00	---	---	---		
Maternal & Child Health A	60 975 16	57 113 02	3 862 14	412 94	3 449 20		
Training Personnel	3 666 00	3 015 00	651 00	220 00	431 00		
TOTAL	153 210 79	147 026 40	6 184 39	1 809 28	4 375 11		

218-00-00 FED GR MAT.&CHILD HEALTH B

Central Administration	4	215	56	3	958	56	257	00	257	00	---
Accounting		188	67		164	27	24	40	---	---	24 40
Health Information		327	22		228	87	98	35	---	98 35	---
Nursing Bureau	5	344	56	5	312	18	32	38	---	22 31	10 07
Car Pool	3	008	07	2	119	78	888	29	---	70.9 92	178 37
Nashoba Health Unit		500	00		500	00	---	---	---	---	---
Pittsfield General Hospital		150	00		150	00	---	---	---	---	---
Cambridge Health Department		189	86		189	86	---	---	---	---	---
Southeastern-Quincy		290	00		249	88	40	12	---	40 12	---
Northeastern		456	65		360	94	95	71	---	95 71	---
Worcester		3	85		3	85	---	---	---	---	---
Fitchburg-Central		14	85		14	85	---	---	---	---	---
Maternal Mortality	1	010	00		890	00	120	00	---	---	120 00
Dental Health	1	129	30	1	129	30	---	---	---	---	---
Maternal & Child Health B	12	734	32	9	792	31	2	942 01	---	2 942 01	---
Training Personnel		250	00		250	00	---	---	---	---	---
Child Growth & Development	16	440	33		---	---	16	440 33	---	16 175 00	265 33
TOTAL	46	253	24	25	314	65	20	938 59	---	20 340 42	598 17

219-00-00 FED GR VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

175 05	---	175 05	438 93	613 98
175 05	---	175 05	438 93	613 98

221-00-00 FED GR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Accounting	221	52	207	71	13	81	---	13	81
Health Information	4	359	4	334	24	19	22	1	69
Nursing Bureau	6	720	6	687	32	98	29	3	41
Car Pool	7	662	7	066	595	07	440	154	44
Tuberculosis-Central	23	982	22	440	1	38	1	---	88
Tuberculosis-Clinics	53	694	46	761	6	87	542	148	---
Diagnostic Laboratory	9	735	9	735	---	---	---	---	---
Boston Health	9	670	8	340	1	28	1	---	---
Boston City	779	84	764	33	15	51	---	15	51
Southeastern-Quincy	3	120	3	120	---	---	---	---	---
Northeastern	2	478	2	478	---	---	---	---	---

ACCOUNT NUMBER	1955 APPROPRIATION	1955 EXPENDITURE	1955 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	ENCUMBERED BALANCE
Fitchburg-Central	3 480 00	3 480 00	---	---	---
Training Personnel	1 409 62	1 353 63	55 99	55 99	---
Cambridge City	3 535 27	3 217 04	318 23	289 58	28 65
Lowell Health	3 381 12	2 863 26	517 86	517 86	---
New Bedford Health	3 579 26	3 053 93	525 33	518 43	6 90
Hampden City	4 171 72	3 082 20	1 089 52	1 089 52	---
Fall River Board of Health	1 039 74	392 15	647 59	647 59	---
Lowell Health League	1 061 82	965 94	95 88	95 88	---
TOTAL	144 081 54	130 345 05	13 736 49	13 363 20	373 29
222-00-00 FED GR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL	46 94	46 72	22	---	22
223-00-00 FED GR HEART DISEASE CONTROL					
Central Administration	1 566 88	1 466 86	100 02	36 36	63 66
Accounting	177 72	176 57	1 15	---	1 15
Health Information	4 214 61	4 139 00	75 61	34 64	40 97
Heart Program	23 231 79	21 126 73	2 105 06	2 056 67	48 39
Training Personnel	25 00	25 00	---	---	---
TOTAL	29 216 00	26 934 16	2 281 84	2 127 67	154 17
225-00-00 FED GR CR. CHILD. RESERVE B					
Rheumatic Fever	13 220 06	10 749 41	2 470 65	2 341 24	129 41
Training Personnel	10 125 00	9 375 00	750 00	750 00	---
TOTAL	23 345 06	20 124 41	3 220 65	3 091 24	129 41
226-00-00 FED GR MAT.&CHILD HEALTH RES B					
Mat. Care Project for Women	62 689 02	45 802 90	16 886 12	16 745 84	140 28
Training Personnel	180 029 92	108 225 32	71 804 60	54 059 18	17 745 42
Institute on Child Growth	9 022 00	7 139 12	1 882 88	---	1 882 88
TOTAL	251 740 94	161 167 34	90 573 60	70 805 02	19 768 58
228-00-00 FED GR MED. FACILITIES SUR. & PLAN	10 696 00	---	10 696 00	---	10 696 00
230-00-00 FED GR WATER POLLUTION RESEARCH	19 92	---	19 92	---	19 92
231-00-00 FED GR POLIOMYELITIS RESEARCH	1 450 00	---	1 450 00	---	1 450 00
233-00-00 FED GR NEUROSYPHILIS STUDY	1 539 19	1 446 38	92 81	---	92 81

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ACCOUNT NUMBER - NAME	APPROPRIATION	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	BALANCE
234-00-00 FED GR TECHNICAL COOPER. ADMIN	59 616 74	52 432 49	7 184 25	---	7 184 25
160-01-00 BLOOD RESEARCH	4 566 18	574 50	3 991 68	---	3 991 68
167-01-00 KELLOGG FOUND. TRUST FUND	27 625 45	18 484 39	9 141 06	---	9 141 06
168-01-00 KELLOGG HOME ACCIDENT PROG.	46 080 39	25 852 97	20 227 42	---	20 227 42
169-01-00 HOOD CHILD ACCIDENT PREVENTION	8 136 26	4 442 42	3 693 84	---	3 693 84
170-01-00 HOOD FERNALD EXPERIMENT	6 213 92	4 188 85	2 025 07	---	2 025 07
172-01-00 NAT'L FOUND. INFANTILE PARAL.	1 700 00	1 700 00	---	---	---
RAND TOTAL - FEDERAL & OTHER GRANTS	1 328 184 69	1 098 237 54	229 947 15	140 414 17	89 532 98

The Principal Financial Items of
This Report are in Agreement with
the Comptroller's Books.

11-1-55 (s) T.J. Sullivan

Checked By

(s) Fred A. Moncewicz

Comptroller

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Respectfully submitted,

Samuel B. Kirkwood

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